

Sides  
draw  
up on  
bridge

# Europe fights back on Nixon's levy

By JOHN WINDSOR

Mr Peter Wilson, Secretary of the European Community, said today that the Community would fight back against the 10 per cent surcharge on imports imposed by the United States on European goods.

He said the Community would not accept the surcharge as a permanent measure, but would set no time limit, nor did he spell out the conditions for removing it. He put much of the responsibility for America's decision to impose a 10 per cent surcharge on imports on the shoulders of America's allies, and called for a special meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade today.

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ANTHONY HARRIS,  
Economics Editor

report from Washington

The IMF has claimed to specify the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund currency revaluations.

It said the dollar in markets yesterday, and a hostile political situation.

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racket

report said that the IMF had other currencies to re-evaluate by an average of 12 per cent against the dollar, with the pound and the French franc up 10 per cent, the D-mark 12-14 per cent, and the yen 15 per cent.

Kennedy

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TV, radio - 2

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India wins before a home crowd

As the England captain, Ray Illingworth, said after India had won their first Test series in England yesterday, at least the Indians had the advantage of playing in front of their home crowd.

Every Indian tourist, businessman, worker, and schoolboy in London seemed to be at the Oval yesterday to see the Indians score.

The Oval yesterday was a scene of the most enthusiastic support for the Indian team. The English team were defeated by 100 runs.

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Lord Longford and Miss Sue Pegden, a member of his study group, at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday, on their way to Copenhagen to study the effects of the relaxation of the Danish pornography laws. (Report, back page)

## Britain wins biggest Chinese air order

By PETER HILLMORE

Britain yesterday won the biggest civil aviation order to come out of China—worth £20 million and for six Hawker Siddeley Trident aircraft.

The contract, signed in Peking yesterday, comes after a long sales campaign by the British company, with the help of the Government. The Chinese said in September they were interested in buying civil aircraft when officials from its civil aviation board visited the Farnborough Air Show.

The officials also looked at French and American aircraft, including the cheaper Boeing 707.

The agreement is another sign of thaw in the relations between Britain and China. Telephone links were restored in April after 22 years, and a 12-man delegation is visiting Britain to examine postal and telecommunications equipment. It is the first Chinese trade mission to Britain in recent years.

China's order, which will be the first of a series, brings the number of Tridents ordered from Hawker Siddeley to 88. Of these, 65 are already flying, and British European Airways has another 17 on order. The Chinese are buying the 140-passenger medium range Trident 3E, with Rolls-Royce engines and a range of 2,500 miles.

The British Government has said that commercial credits extended to the Chinese would be covered by the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme, and London merchant banks have said the credit would be available.

The contract reinforces the belief that China is planning to set up an international airline. This would provide a huge market.

China is the only major world power without a "prestige" air service, and an attempt to remedy this would fit well with China's re-emergence into the field of foreign affairs after the isolationist days of the Cultural Revolution.

Some estimates put China's civil air fleet at between 350 and 400 aircraft, but the bulk are nearly obsolete. The pride of the present fleet are four Tridents, bought in 1962 as a result of the only other Chinese order for new airliners, and four Tridents, originally delivered to Pakistan, which China bought over a year ago.

China's own aircraft factory in Shenyang is being used to build Russian military aircraft. In 1969, Britain was reported to have offered Peking a bargain basement deal of 25 reconditioned Comet jets and Viscount turboprops for around £10 million. Yesterday's agreement shows that China wants better quality aircraft.

Mr Fred Corfield, the Aerospace Minister, said last night that he was "highly delighted" about the order. "It opens the door that little bit more," he said.

On the possibility of further orders, he said: "It now depends on how the Chinese airlines plan to expand." Later he was host at a reception for the Chinese delegation. Members of the delegation were non-committal about their intentions, but it was felt that their visit could eventually lead to orders for British telecommunications equipment.

David Fairhall, page 11

## Yard views are likely to backfire

By JOHN WINDSOR

Sir John Waldron, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, denied yesterday that two senior Scotland Yard officers who called for stiffer prison sentences for violent crime were starting a campaign to force radical policy changes on Parliament.

He said the officers had stated that as serving members of the Metropolitan police neither was in a position to take such an attitude, as reported in an interview with the "Times". But his short statement, issued as civil rights and prisoners' welfare groups spoke out against the officers' views, did not repudiate their tough recommendations.

The interview, published the day after a police chief was shot dead in Blackpool, coincided with the preliminary release by Scotland Yard of figures showing that violent crime in London increased by 5 per cent in the first six months of this year. It pinpointed wide differences of opinion among Scotland Yard chiefs about the usefulness of tougher sentences in curbing violent crime.

The two officers are understood to have given the interview without reference to higher authority, and were yesterday asked to explain their move in an interview with Sir John.

In the newspaper interview the officers recalled approvingly the day when those convicted of robbery with violence were hanged, broken stones, and served sentences at Dartmoor. It was studied yesterday by Mr Richard Sharples, Minister of State at the Home Office, and Mr Mark Carlisle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office. Mr Maundling, the Home Secretary, is on holiday in Majorca.

The interview, as an attempt to initiate headline penal reforms, is almost certain to backfire. Mr Maundling told the Commons in June that it would be wrong for a Home Secretary to lay down guidelines on how the courts should use their "considerable powers of punishment."

Deprivation of freedom was the real punishment, he said, and prison conditions should be improved in order to encourage prisoners to rehabilitate themselves.

The two officers advocated the abolition of the parole system for violent offenders, but Mr Maundling is known to regard parole as one of the most promising prison experiments. In the two and a half years to the end of 1970 in which the parole system had been operating, only 15 out of 100 prisoners were recalled.

Turn to back page, col. 2

## Gang busting raids

RAIDS by Scotland Yard's gang-smashing squad on 32 London addresses led to 11 men being questioned at the City Road police station. More raids by the squad—set up to stop a recurrence of the Kray and Richardson gangs—are expected today.

## Bid stalemate

GRAND Metropolitan Hotels and Watney appear to have reached stalemate in their bids for Truman Hanbury Buxton, the brewers. Both sides claim over 45 per cent support, but it is unlikely that either will secure a clear majority. (Details, page 12)

## Cars arrests

POLICE in Rome have arrested 15 men who hid and stripped down at least 83 stolen cars in the catacombs under the Appian Way, concealing some discarded parts in burial niches.

## Inside waters

MEN FROM the minesweeper HMS Sahorah boarded 22 Dutch trawlers accused of illegally fishing for herring about eight miles off Whitby, inside British waters.

## Byelection

SEPTEMBER 16 has been set as the date for a by-election in the Labour seat of Stirling and Falkirk. (Report, page 4)

## Concorde in air again

The British-built Concorde 002 reached twice the speed of sound yesterday on its first flight since being grounded a month ago after a guest pilot put it through a tight turn.

The plane reached 50,000ft on the two-hour flight over the Bay of Biscay, with the British Aircraft Corporation's deputy chief test pilot John Cochrane at the controls.

The flight, the 119th, put 002 just four minutes short of completing 250 hours' flying time.

## India wins before a home crowd

By Campbell Page

you are playing for India, not for Lancashire," somebody shouted. Engineer swished, missed, but then remembered. He jumped down the wicket, occasionally just to keep the crowd attentive.

D'Oliveira, fielding at deep square leg under the gas-holder, was the victim of repeated blunders. "You're one of us, Dolly. Don't worry, Dolly, come and sit here with us. Come and play for us."

At lunch-time, with India 146 for five, the crowd attached particular importance to the players' bill of fare, and England's tactical shrewdness. "Don't eat their fish and chips. Have a good plate of curry and rice."

After lunch it was plain that unless a wicket fell quickly India would get home. Victory came smoothly, and after the celebrating crowd had settled, there were decorous speeches in front of the pavilion from the Surrey president, Illingworth, and the Indian captain, Wadekar.

Mr Ravi Tikoo, chairman of Globtek Tankers, gave special prizes: £1,500 to the Indians as the winning team; £250 to India for the fastest bowling rate; £250 to England for the fastest scoring rate; £250 to Chandrasekhar as the Indian player giving most enjoyment by his performance; and £250 to Knott as the English player in the same category.

A middle-aged and decidedly plain spectator announced as the winning four was struck: "Indira Gandhi is flying over tonight to give us all a kiss." But modesty prevailed in the moment of triumph. "To kiss the team, I mean."

Mrs Gandhi contented herself with an enthusiastic telegram to Wadekar. "The country is thrilled to hear of your exciting victory. Congratulations to you and your team. You have played cricket as it should be played."

John Ariotti, page 17: picture, back page

## Empty jet explodes

Madrid, August 24

A bomb which exploded aboard a Jordanian Boeing 707 parked overnight at Madrid Airport was probably planted before the plane landed in Spain, the Spanish Air Ministry said today.

The explosion, which damaged the rear and tore a hole in the fuselage, occurred early today, but went unnoticed until mechanics entered the plane to prepare it for take-off.

Photographers were refused permission to go near the plane and the only further comment was that the explosion and damage were "of little importance."

But airport sources said the bomb wrecked the galley, rear crew space, and two toilets. The noise was muffled by other aircraft.

The Jordanian Embassy and the Madrid office of Ali, the Jordanian airline, even refused to deny or confirm that an incident had occurred. No information was given on how many passengers arrived from Amman via Istanbul and Athens. But reports that King Hussein's mother was on board were denied.—UPI.

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# Polling date firm

# Mintoff takes pot off boil

brought the present  
space. The explosion  
NATO presence  
Mr. Minto's  
pledges. It also demands  
the Malta electorate  
means what he says  
sets a deadline for  
people from the island.  
He could argue that  
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limited number of years  
Malta three times  
income as she was  
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is in time with  
sovereignty.

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## Japan waits for date and rate of revaluation

Meanwhile Japan will urge upon the United States some radical redirection of its economy along Japanese lines. "A Keidanren director said America should have an industrial policy as well as a trade

## Brandt stresses interim aspect of Berlin talks

Western position would become weaker and the international standing of East Germany enhanced.

# Uganda border clash

has been closed since July security grounds. Between January and July more than 1,000 Ugandan soldiers are reported to have been killed in border skirmishes with rebels. — Reuters

# Streamlined Communists

the fighting in Alsace in the winter of 1944. Colonel Fabien was killed in December of that year when a mine exploded in his headquarters leaving the memory of a brilliant leader and a brave man.

# TELEVISION

ment?  
7 30 News.  
8 0 Bird's-Eye View: Man on  
the Move.  
8 50 All in a Day: Part I. The

## ITV

**ANGLIA.**—4 25 p.m. Anglia  
 News. 4 30 Romper Room. 4 55  
 Sooty Show. 5 15 Ace of Wands.  
 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia.  
 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Odd  
 Couple. 7 30 Coronation Street.

## BRC-2

11-4-11 20 a.m. Play School:  
Pets Day.  
6 35-7 0 p.m. Open University:  
Arts 28—The Right Instru-  
ment?  
7 30 News.  
8 0 Bird's-Eye View: Man on  
the Move.  
9 50 All in a Day: Part 1. The

# RADIO

9 45 Week's Composers: Alessandro, Domenico Scarlatti.\*  
9 45 Orchestral Concert: Mozart, Boccherini, Mozart, Haydn.  
11 0 Edinburgh International Festival: Piano recital part 1.

Desk: cricket). 2 2 Woman's  
Hour. 3 2 Sport on 2: Cricket,  
County Championship. 4 15  
Waggoners' Walk 4 31 Sports  
Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester.

7:00 a.m. Weather: 81-84 Today: 81-84  
12:55-1:00 p.m. Weather: 54-56  
6:00 Weather: 54-56

South-west (VHF) - 12 noon  
12:55 p.m. Middle Parade

هكذا من الأهل



## Panama split with Church after kidnap

From FRANCIS KENT: Panama, August 24

Just before midnight on June 9, a young Catholic priest was dragged from a peasant hut in the mountains of the west of here, thrust into a car and driven away. His disappearance, still unexplained, has produced a crisis of the first order for the military government of General Omar Torrijos, the strongman of Panama.

Church sources insist that Father Hector Gallego, 25, was abducted, and possibly murdered, by members of Torrijos's army. The priest was taken to a police station where he was held for a few days before being released. He was taken away by force.

Church sources speculate that Father Gallego was seized by plainclothes agents of the National Guard's intelligence branch with the intention of deporting him. They assume further that he was tortured and possibly killed.

Shortly after the disappearance, Mr. Martin Legarra, Bishop of Veraguas, protested to the Government and called for an investigation. Almost a month later, Attorney-General Omedo Miranda issued a 21-page report disclaiming any Government involvement in the incident and exonerating a National Guard lieutenant and sergeant who had been identified as the abductors.

Since then, the Most Rev. Marcos McGrath, the Archbishop of Panama, has flown to the Vatican to confer with the Pope, followed shortly thereafter by Panama's President, Demetrio Lakas. The Pope pledged his loyalty to the bishops of Panama and his support for the people. Lakas, now back in Panama, has made no public statement regarding his audience.

What puzzles most observers is the fact that what Father Gallego and the Church were attempting to achieve in Veraguas is closely akin to what Torrijos has said he hopes to achieve for Panama's largely ignored rural poor. — Los Angeles Times.

## A 'free' Sikkim—under India

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 24

INDIA is reported to have offered Sikkim new and improved treaty relationship. Under the present treaty, inherited from the British Raj, but formally signed in 1949, Sikkim is a protectorate of India. Mrs. Gandhi's Government wishes to revise the treaty to remove this odious expression and provide for a permanent association between Sikkim and India.

The only reason why revision of the treaty has not yet become a reality is that the youthful Chogyal (King) of Sikkim and his American wife insist on other substantial status changes unacceptable to New Delhi.

What the Chogyal wants, in effect, is that the status of his principality should be exactly that enjoyed by Bhutan, which enjoys full sovereignty but is bound by treaty to be guided by India in foreign affairs and defence. In Sikkim, foreign affairs, defence, and communications are entirely the responsibility of India.

Of course, it is no historical accident that the two neighbouring kingdoms have had such different relationships with British India. Geography is a more decisive factor.

The shortest route between the Indian plains and the Tibetan plateau lies across Sikkim. The Tibetan Chumbi Valley juts rather like a dagger into the Indian heartland at the lower reaches of the Himalayas.

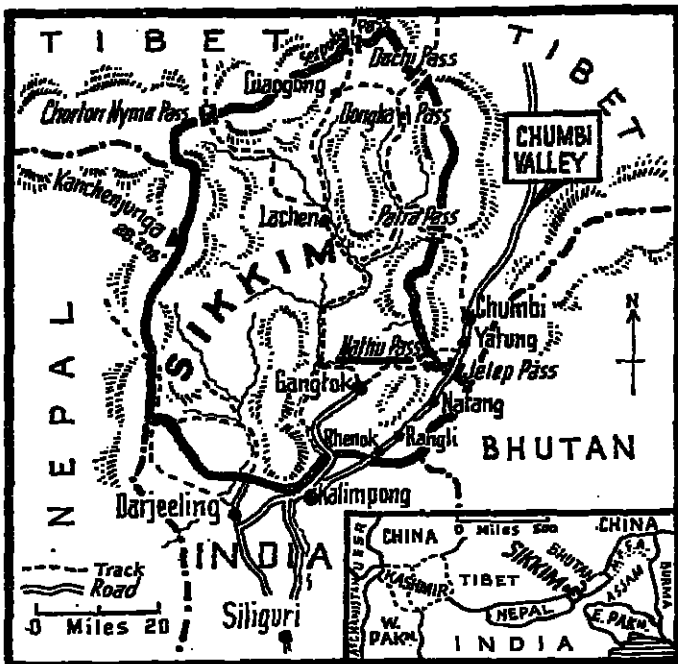
It was on the Sikkim border that the Chinese made warlike noises during the Indian-Pakistani clash in 1965. It was at the Nathu La pass in Sikkim that the biggest armed clash between India and China since the Chinese invasion of 1962 took place—in September, 1967. Nathu La is among the few spots where Indian and Chinese troops still stand virtually eyeball to eyeball.

As the present treaty gives India unrestricted right to deploy her army in Sikkim, no Indian Government in its senses would countenance a revision on this point, especially as under the Indo-Bhutanese treaty Indian troops can be sent to Bhutan only at the request of her King.

Last year, with the blessing of India, Bhutan became a member of the United Nations. But the Bhutanese King has agreed not to allow any resident foreign mission other than that of India in his capital for five or seven years. The Indian Ambassador, previously designated a political officer, presented his credentials two weeks ago.

Bhutan, on her part, will maintain only two embassies, in New Delhi and at the United Nations. Ambassadors in New Delhi may also be accredited to British India. Geography is a more decisive factor.

The Indian Government obviously feels that too many foreign diplomats in the small kingdom of Bhutan will do India no good in a sensitive area. Hence the envoys, especially the Chinese, must be kept out as long as possible. Yet it is not the Chinese who are impatient to move into Bhutan but the Americans and Japanese.



The Chogyal also wants his kingdom to be a member of the United Nations. Eventually, India might sponsor Sikkim's membership of the UN, but at present she wants the Chogyal to do what Bhutan did in the last decade—get experience of international affairs in relatively modest international organisations such as the Colombo Plan Organisation.

In all exchanges with Sikkim or Bhutan, however, New Delhi is being extremely cautious and courteous, because it is anxious to stabilise relations with strategic Himalayan kingdoms at the friendliest possible level at a time when the entire power equation in South and East Asia is changing, and China is likely to be admitted to the UN.

The same approach underlay the signing of a trade and transit treaty between India and Nepal after long acrimonious deadlock. Both sides have welcomed the new agreement as a model of give and take.

Although a federation of three Himalayan kingdoms—Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan—has been talked of from time to time, one good thing from the Indian point of view is that they cannot join in a united front. Their ethnic differences and dynastic rivalries are far too acute.

## Envoy's killer named

Istanbul, August 24

Mahir Cayan (25), a student accused of murdering Israel's consul-general, Mr. Ephraim Elrom, told a military court today that the diplomat was killed by a former air force captain, Ilyan Aydin.

Cayan is one of 13 people, including four girls, for whom the prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for their alleged part in Mr. Elrom's kidnapping and murder in May. The consul-general was found shot in the head after the Government had refused to negotiate with his abductors.

Cayan has denied charges that he was chosen for the murder by the spin of a coin among the kidnappers. Aydin, who is still sought by the martial-law authorities, was named in the prosecutor's indictment as being among a group in a flat with Mr. Elrom shortly before he was killed.

Cayan said he had been told that Aydin shot Mr. Elrom by another of the alleged kidnappers, Huseyin Cevahir, who was shot and killed by security forces shortly after the diplomat's body was found.

Cayan's disclosure came after a message he was attempting to pass to other defendants was intercepted and read to the tribunal. In it, Cayan related what Cevahir had said about Mr. Elrom's murder, and asked the other accused whether it was considered advisable to use this in his defence. — Reuters.

## Russians return to Indonesia

Jakarta, August 24

The first Soviet technical mission to visit Indonesia for more than five years arrived here today to make a two-month study of two abandoned Russian aid projects.

Russian engineers walked off the projects in 1966 when Moscow suspended aid in the aftermath of an abortive Communist coup a few months earlier.

The Soviet team which arrived today is led by Mr. S. D. Evenchik, vice-director of the Moscow Chemical Institute. The rest of the mission, which has 26 members, will arrive over the next two weeks.

The team will study the feasibility of resuming work on a steel mill at Tjilegon, 50 miles west of Jakarta, and a fertiliser plant at the central Java port of Tjilatjap. The two projects have already cost more than \$19 millions.

Soviet Embassy officials said today that the technical teams, comprising chemists, metallurgists, and engineers, would estimate the total cost of finishing the two projects. The Indonesian and Soviet Governments would then discuss terms for financing their completion. — Reuters.

## Uganda bore class

President Yoweri Museveni, who has been working with the peasants of Veraguas province. Short and slight, a native of the neighbouring Colombia, he had sought to arouse in the peasants a new awareness, a realisation that they need not be exploited. He helped them to organise co-operatives that managed to get higher prices for the coffee and cocoa, and through bulk purchasing, lower prices for their needs. In the process, he acquired enemies, among them relatives of the Torrijos, who grew up in the Veraguas.

Late in May the hut that Father Gallego built for himself was destroyed by fire. He slept within when the flames erupted, he managed to flee. Two weeks later his luck ran out.

According to Jacinto Pena, a

## British 'myopic' in Sudan

Khartoum, August 24

Rolf Steiner (40), a West German mercenary, today told a military tribunal trying him here that the problem of Southern Sudan was the result of "short-sighted and cheap" British colonial policy.

Former Khartoum Government had followed up the British policy, he said. Steiner, once of the French Foreign Legion, has pleaded not guilty to capital offences connected with his role in the struggle of the largely Negro population of Southern Sudan to win independence from the Arab Government in Khartoum.

He said that Israel had specific objectives in Southern Sudan which did not include genuine relief to the inhabitants. "Israel's intention in Southern Sudan was an obstacle to efforts to reach an amicable settlement."

Steiner said it would be difficult for Southern Sudan to achieve independence as internal conflicts would wreck such an attempt. The region lacked economic and political capabilities and also qualified personnel to run an independent State. It was not in a position to stand independent, and "may fall easy victim for neo-imperialism."

The practical solution was a genuine and guaranteed equality for which the Southerners were now struggling. His plan was to create "a military force capable of assisting political efforts to attain that equality."

Steiner has denied charges of leading guerrillas in the 15-year rebellion, spreading malicious rumours, inciting Southerners against the Government, smuggling drugs, and obtaining weapons to wage war. He has pleaded guilty to illegally entering the country. — Reuters.

## Two leave office over escape

Seoul, August 24

South Korea's Defence Minister and Air Force chief of staff were removed from office today after the prison breakout yesterday that threw the nation into confusion and fear of a North Korean guerrilla attack.

The breakout, from a west coast island under air force control, was by 24 "special convicts" all of whom were either killed or wounded. They themselves had killed 14 prison guards, one policeman, and five civilians.

Soon after the escape came a landing by the convicts on the mainland—at first thought to be a North Korean guerrilla incursion—the Defence Minister, Nai-Hung Jung, and the air force chief of staff, General Han-man Kim, submitted their resignations to President Chung-Hee Park.

Their resignations were accepted today, and the special presidential adviser, Chai-Hung Yu, was appointed Defence Minister. The air force post will be filled later.

Mr. Yu, who is 50, is a retired lieutenant-general and a former deputy army chief of staff. He served as ambassador to Thailand, Sweden, and Italy, before becoming special presidential adviser on national security.

Though the escapees were described here as convicts with no military status, they wore paratrooper uniforms. The North Korean News Agency said today that they were "mutinous soldiers expressing pent-up discontent with the US imperialists and their moorings." — Reuters.

## Censors cut star from film

Cape Town, August 24

THE South African censors have newly excised Britt Ekland from her starring role in "Get Carter," in which she appears with Michael Caine. Her photograph and name appear on the advertising posters outside a Cape Town cinema, but there is not a sight of her on the screen.

A bemused cinematographer wrote to the "Cape Argus" to protest: "On seeing the entire film, I cannot recall having seen Miss Ekland at all."

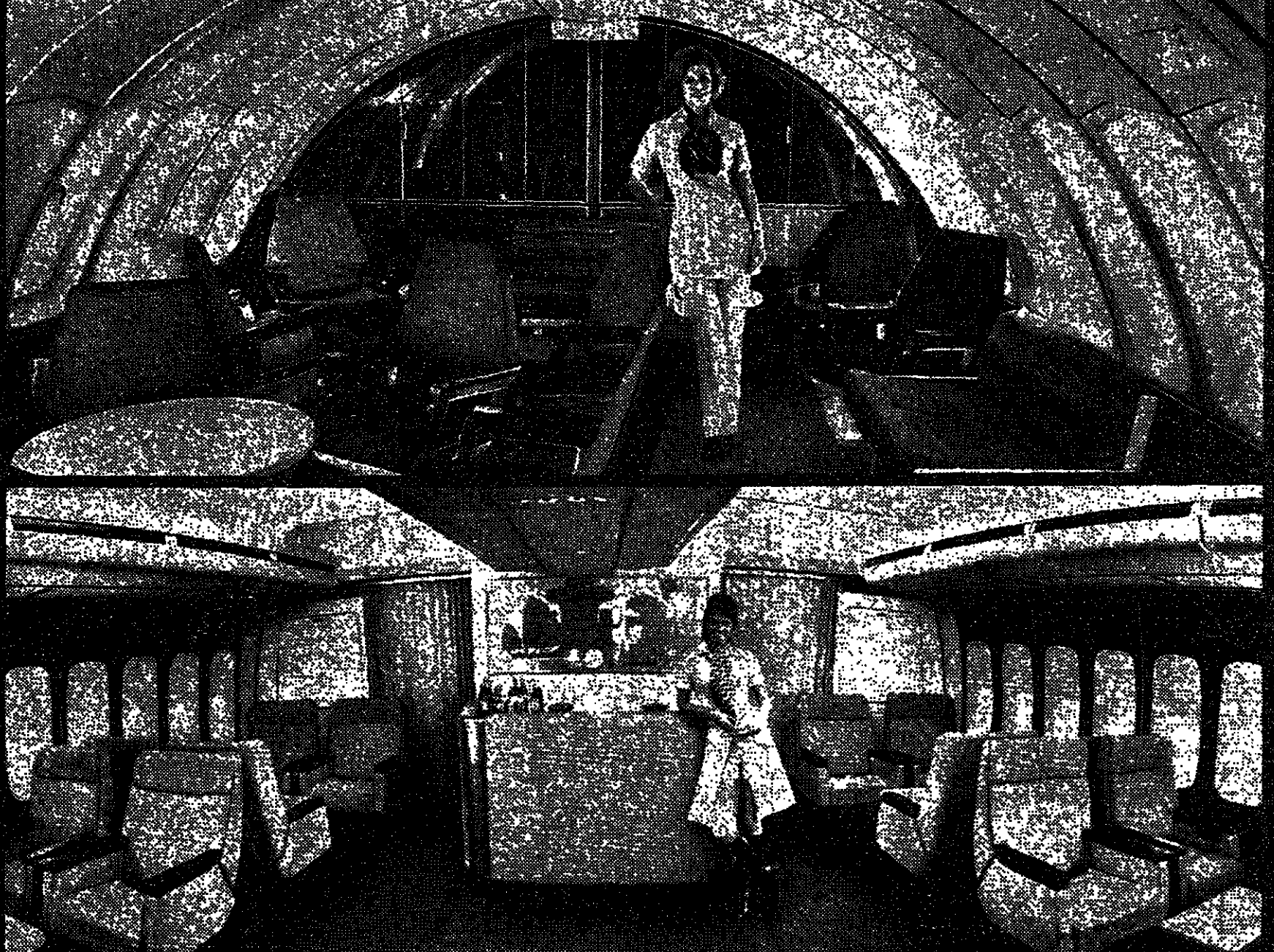
The newspaper's film critic explained: "The reason for the disappearance of Miss Ekland is that the scenes in which she was involved were cut out by the South African censors, as she appeared naked."

"Advertising material is supplied as printed from abroad, and the distributors are under contractual obligations with regard to billing in newspaper advertisements—hence the appearance of her name outside the cinema and in other advertisements."

## Soviet, US plan for space link

David R. Scott, commander of the Apollo-15 moon landing, said in Washington yesterday that the United States and Soviet Union planned to resume the already fruitful discussions in October about developing a common link-up for their manned spaceships. He said the talks would lead "to producing real hardware and real plans for a flight." He knew six Soviet cosmonauts personally and would be glad to fly with them anywhere.

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# One of the things that keeps TWA one step ahead.







## HOME NEWS

# UCS shop stewards back Kelly's plan for take-over

Shop stewards from Upper Clyde Shipbuilders yesterday decided to support Mr. Chibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, who says he will make a bid for the four firms. They guaranteed cooperation and asked the Government to give financial support.

Mr. Kelly and his financial adviser, Mr. James Sharp, spent yesterday morning with union officials and shop stewards. Mr. James Airlie, chairman of the UCS shop

## Furnace strike plan

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

Leaders of the National Union of

Manufacturers are meeting

London on Friday to con-

sider plans for a national strike

to start on September 5.

Four-day strike by the union

could cost the industry

millions in direct costs alone.

The industry's other 80,000

less workers and 14,000

men have accepted a 5.5

cent rise; but they made

clear that they would be back

more if the NUB's militancy

is off.

The BSC is losing about 22

million a week and this figure

likely to jump as a result of

conjunction of British

industry's scheme of voluntary

restraint.

On Friday, the union's execu-

tive will consider reports on

safety aspects of unattended

machines. During the earlier

it was said that "safety

did not stay at their jobs.

The NUB's claim is for a

£2 a week and additional

payments of up to 65p

rejected offer was for £1.60

week and a shift payment of

to 49p.

More than 2,000 white collar

workers at the BSC's Port

not works yesterday ended

in eight-day stoppage and

led to put their unresigned

claim to a union manage-

ment study group. They want

extra £1.60 cost of living

us. If the strike had con-

ced the corporation would

be closed its Abbey and

nam plants.

شكرا من الأهل

# Cars on the move—back to 1964

WHEN it comes to discussing the state of business, motor traders are usually about as optimistic as farmers—times are nearly always bad. Yesterday, however, while stoutly denying euphoria, they were cheerful enough to forecast that car sales over the next 12 months may at last get back to the 1964 level.

They all say that the good times, faintly remembered, began to come back about eight weeks before the Chancellor's mini-Budget of July 18.

"This was the year the dam broke," said Mr. Jack Williams, who sells Jaguars and Austins in Chatham, Kent. "In spite of every discouragement from on high, people want cars. It may be anti-social, it may be adding to the problems of pollution

and congestion, but people want cars. So many people have held off changing their models or buying at all. Suddenly this summer, with lots of attractive new cars on the market, they have taken the plunge.

"We felt this surge weeks before the mini-Budget and with Mr. Nixon's restrictions it is a good thing it has happened. We have always said there must be a buoyant home market to support the export trade. Who wants to buy our cars if no one buys them here?"

The traders believe the introduction of three models have had the dominant effect on sales—the Chrysler Avenger, the Mark 3 Ford Cortina, and the Morris Marina. Foreign cars accounted for 20.3 per cent of new car sales in Britain last month (itself the best July for five years), but

showrooms say the tide has turned. "The new British models are as good as anything from Europe in their class and they have a 70s style about them that we have not yet seen from the Continentals cars," Mr. Ken Dowson, who has the Chrysler dealership at Filey, Yorkshire, said.

"Of course it was the banks and finance houses that helped things along when they effectively dropped the deposit on cars to 20 per cent with their personal loans schemes. Last month's HP changes really just recognised what we were able to do anyway, though of course the purchase tax cuts have helped things after so many price rises."

"Still, don't get the impression that everything is wonderful for us again. We have been battered down on

the floor for so long that now we have managed to raise ourselves on our elbows." Many people who contemplated buying a secondhand car will now get a new model, but the used car market is benefiting in turnover, if not in price. "Bangers"—and today that can mean a five-year-old family car—which would sell for £100 a few weeks ago will now go only for scrap, although many trade-in cars are boosting the market.

"The whole trade has come down a couple of notches," a second-hand car dealer at Lewisham, London, said yesterday. "The person who might have bought a well-treated used saloon will probably go for a slightly smaller new car, but we are selling well to people who might have stuck to the buses for a longer. Well you can't get

a bus these days anyway, can you? But what sort of deal are the used car buyers getting? Mr. Dowson suspects the quality of used cars has dropped. "People have hung on to their cars for longer than they intended," he said. The high cost of repairs, soon to go up by another 2 per cent, has also meant that people have been avoiding having them done. But second-hand cars are certainly cheaper. Prices have dropped by as much as £100 on many two and three-year-old cars. In Lewisham yesterday a two-year-old Ford Escort, with 37,000 miles on the odometer, was priced at £480 while a 1968 Austin 1100 was going for £450. In May cars of a similar age were selling for nearly £600.

Malcolm Stuart



## Remands on blast charges

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Four men and two women

were yesterday remanded in

custody on September 12

charged with conspiracy to

cause explosions. The six were

arrested in weekend raids by

Special Branch detectives on

houses and offices in London.

The applications for bail for

all six were opposed by Com-

mander Ernest Bond, leader of

a special Scotland Yard team of

detectives.

Police enforced tight security

at Clerkenwell, London, magis-

trates' court: briefcases and

handbags of people entering the

court were searched, and proof

of identity demanded. The

building was guarded for two

hours before the hearing began.

All six were granted legal aid.

Reporting restrictions were not

lifted.

Accused on the explosion

charges are: James Greenfield

(23), unemployed; Anna Mendel-

son (23), unemployed; John

Barker (24), a translator;

Hillary Anne Creek (22), unem-

ployed, all of Amhurst Road,

Hackney; James Stuart

Christie (25), labourer, of Gil-

bert Place, Bloomsbury; and

Christopher Bott (24), youth

leader, of Hungerford Road,

Holloway.

Greenfield and Mendelson are

also accused of conspiring with

others to cheat and defraud

people of money and goods by

using stolen cheque books,

credit cards, and identity docu-

ments.

Furniture painting is one of the live pleasures awaiting children who visit "Play on Art" in Whitechapel Art Gallery. A three-week season of happenings has been organised by the National Elfrida Rathbone Society to help educationally handicapped children

## Cancer link with pill is not proved

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A two-year study has found no

evidence of a link between the

Pill and increased risk of breast

cancer. The study says that

contraceptive pills may help to

prevent benign breast lumps

from forming.

Dr. Martin Vessey, lecturer in

Epidemiology at the Radford

Infirmary, Oxford, said yester-

day that during the study 436

women were interviewed at five

London teaching hospitals. Of

these 166 were undergoing an

operation for a breast lump

that later proved to be benign,

and 54 were having primary

treatment for breast cancer.

The remainder, women with-

out breast disease, were chosen

as controls. It was found that

only 30 per cent of the women

with benign breast lumps had

ever used an oral contraceptive.

For the control group the figure

was 40 per cent.

Of the 54 women with breast

cancer, only 26 per cent had

taken the Pill, compared with

38 per cent of the correspond-

ing cancer-free control group.

Dr. Vessey said the study

"put in perspective the rather

alarmist reports we have been

getting about, say three or four

women all using the Pill getting

breast cancer. Our survey sug-

gests that if you collect data

from a larger group over a

longer period of time you find

that at present nothing alarm-

ing is going on."

But he could not draw con-

clusions about malignant tumours,

he said. He accepted that if

the Pill were a factor causing

breast cancer, the development

of a completely new malignant

growth might not become evi-

dent for 10 years or so.

He and his co-researchers

worked on the theory that if

oral contraceptives speeded up

the rate of growth of latent

tumours, or hastened the change

to malignancy, an effect might

be detectable much sooner than

10 years.

## Vans for AA

The Automobile Association is buying 327 Ford Escort vans, worth £173,000, for its towing service. More than half will be on the road by December.

## The best is yet to come

OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND

yesterday described her

dinner with the Prime Minis-

ter as a "delightful

reunion" with good company,

good food, and good conver-

sation. But one disappointment

was that Mr. Heath did not

play any music. She had

hoped he would.

"We talked about a wide

range of subjects—including

music. I asked the Prime

Minister which of the two

instruments he played was his

favourite. He prefers the

organ."

Neither films nor politics

played much part in the after-

dinner conversation between

the Premier, Miss de







هكمان النور

# CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Situations advertised at £10.00 per line, Semi-Display £2.50 per single column inch. Displayed at £1.00 per line, and using bold type, blocks, etc. Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property for sale, let, or lease, Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

## FINE ARTS REVIEW

by Donald Wintersgill

### Whose hand made the brush

BY OUR PHAEL has been catching the headlines regularly in the past few years—and sometimes getting into a bit of controversy at the same time. The portrait formerly classed as 'another portrait' was, it is said, legally taken out of Italy and this one simultaneously been denounced as forgery.

Historians are constantly changing their names and works of art which do not have a firm history or a firm place in the body of an artist's output. This activity gets attention from the public. Yet the shifting of a work from one artist to another can illuminate the history of art. It can also make a work of art more valuable. In a pocket of an owner—or take it away. The so-called fake Raphael made £4,516 in 1917: when it appeared ascribed to Fra Bartolomeo it made £418-18s.

Experts have been known to sell certificates of authenticity, although there is no question of this having taken place in the matter of the three phaeas. The practice is a well-known scandal on the Continent, but it is in this country. The experts who are not well known to other experts but their certificates do make possible for dealers to sell paintings inexperienced and rich collectors. The same time scholars of high reputation give certificates in return for fees as a means of augmenting their incomes.

The certificate comes in where the story of a painting is unknown and the style is not typical of the artist: here he has been experimenting, or the work is a special and unusual commission, or from his late or early periods: or where few of his works survive give a solid basis for comparison.

So the whole question of ascribing difficult work to a particular artist is full of dangers, and the academic bid is torn by quarrels.

The reasons why Raphael has received so much scholarly attention recently are that his work is almost entirely locked up in museums, and is fascinating for all ages as his reputation slightly fluctuates in the highest ranks of names.

The National Gallery last year announced that a painting of the type of Julius II. was thought to be a copy, in fact by the master. The view in which this conclusion was reached is a classic example of scholarship. The picture's history could be traced with reasonable certainty from the time it was executed. And X-ray photographs revealed that the artist had changed his mind radically when at work, painting out several features. This extensive rethinking does not happen with a copy. So the National Gallery lost a copy and acquired an original.

Mr Paul Getty bought a picture at Sotheby's in 1938 for £40 and many historians—but not all—believe it to be an original Raphael. It shows the Madonna, St Joseph, and the Child: the Madonna is holding a veil towards the child. Several versions of the composition exist (Raphael employed assistants and copyists) and in our present state of knowledge absolute certainty is impossible.

Another discovery was announced this month: a painting sold at Christie's in 1963 for £1,050. This was thought in the nineteenth century to be an original: then was demoted to a copy; and now has by some been promoted again as the original portrait of Lorenzo de Medici. But it is in poor condition, and X-ray photographs do not reveal the characteristic changes of mind by the artists which are often found. Some scholars will no doubt still hold that it is a copy of a lost original.

Intense controversy has centred round an alleged portrait by Raphael of Eleonora Gonzaga, which was bought recently by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for, it is said, \$1.4 millions. The Italian Government claimed that it had been taken out in defiance of Italian laws banning the free export of important works of art. At the same time many experts said that the painting was in any case a fake and was not worth retaining. Others said it was of Raphael's period but not by him. One such expert said that the jewellery worn by the girl was unlike any known jewellery. A series of devastating letters to the "Times" raised many objections, on style and quality as well as other points. On the other hand the picture was supported by Dr John Shearman of the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, and an Italian expert, Rodolfo Siviero. The question has not been proved or disproved, but no laboratory report has been issued.

The answer to all these difficulties or ascription is twofold. Historians will develop more and more knowledge. Scientists will devise better and better techniques. Mr Stephen Rees Jones, head of the Courtauld Institute's laboratories, says that a profile of an artist's manner and materials can be built up through a study of firmly ascribed examples. This will enable the works of assistants and copyists to be identified.



'Madonna of the Veil' by Raphael, owned by Mr Paul Getty

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### CALLENDAR PARK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

FALKIRK, STIRLINGSHIRE

##### POST OF LECTURER IN EDUCATION

The Governors of the College invite applications for the above post from teachers with appropriate experience and a qualification in teaching at the primary stage.

The successful applicant will be a member of the Department of Educational Studies and will share in the general work of the Department, although responsibility will be mainly in areas associated with Primary 6 and 7. Experience and interest in remedial education would be an advantage.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary on 1st October, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary Scales: Honorary Graduate £1,905-£2,312  
Graduate or equivalent £1,518-£2,095  
Basic scale £1,518-£2,095

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the College Secretary when completed forms should be returned not later than FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1971.

Callendar Park College of Education, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

### GENERAL

#### WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

##### QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

Additional posts available in an integrated Social Services Department with a view to maintaining and developing a high standard of professional social work in the County.

##### SOCIAL WORKERS

SALARY £1,701 to £2,055.

Bromsgrove and Kidderminster Area Offices.

Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers. Teams are to be generic but social workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so. Familiarisation in Service Course starts again in October.

Enquiries will be welcomed from experienced Social Workers wishing to undertake Adoption Work on a full or part-time basis.

##### SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

GRADE AP V—£2,199 to £2,457.

Halesowen Area Office.

To complete a senior team consisting of Area Director and four Senior Social Workers, one of whom acts as Deputy.

The post carries responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions and for leading a team of Social Workers.

Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.

Application forms and details from: Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.

### UNIVERSITIES

#### University of Aberdeen

##### SENIOR LECTURER IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Italian in the Department of Italian Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Italian at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £2,551-£4,401 with initial salary according to qualifications. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Aberdeen is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Italian Studies, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 8QY. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### University of Birmingham

##### INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE required for the Institute of Local Government Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Local Government Studies at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Birmingham is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### University of Bradford

Postgraduate School of Studies in Management and Social Sciences.

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the School of Management Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Management Studies at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Bradford is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, School of Management Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### Massey University

Palmerston North, New Zealand

##### POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Post-Doctoral Fellowship in the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of Agriculture and Horticulture. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Massey is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### Papua and New Guinea Institute of Technology

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Department

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Institute of Technology is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Papua and New Guinea Institute of Technology, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

### Funds for Research

If you are planning a project in which photography plays a part, then you may qualify for a cash award under the Kodak Awards Scheme. Write now for full details and application form to: The Administrator, Kodak House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TG.

### Kodak

#### University of Hull

##### Department of Economics and Commerce

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Economics and Commerce. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Economics and Commerce at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Hull is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7UH. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### University of Sheffield

##### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN BUILDING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Building Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of Building Science. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Sheffield is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Building Science, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

### University of Southampton

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

##### ECONOMETRICS AND SOCIAL

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Statistics at the postgraduate level and for the supervision of research students. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The University of Southampton is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Department of Statistics, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 4NH. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### Basildon New Town

##### PRINCIPAL ENGINEER (Highway Structures)

Applications are invited for the post of Principal Engineer (Highway Structures). The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and construction of highway structures. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Basildon New Town is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Basildon New Town, Basildon, Essex. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

## SITUATIONS

### Social Studies

#### HEAD OF DIVISION £5805 (under review)

A well-qualified urban sociologist of good academic standing with considerable experience of social research and the administration of a research unit or centre, is required to take charge of the Social Studies Division which is part of the Strategy Branch headed by Dr. D. E. C. Eversley.

This Division, which undertakes research, advises on policy, and deals with all social aspects of the built environment, has three main sections—Housing, Recreation, Environmental and Community Studies. It has a large establishment of well-qualified professional staff and the necessary technical and clerical support.

The position will become vacant on 1st January 1972 owing to the appointment of the present holder to a University chair.

This is a permanent and pensionable post but appointment on the basis of a 3-year contract would be considered.

Application forms, returnable by 17 September, from the Joint Director, Department of Planning and Transportation, (A/E0350 B), County Hall, S.E.1.

### GLC GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

#### Department of Planning and Transportation

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN KNIGHT LIMITED

##### SPECIAL SCHOOLS

TEACHER FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

CRANAGE HALL HOSPITAL SPECIAL SCHOOL, CRANAGE

HOLMES CHAPPEL, N. CHESHIRE

An enthusiastic teacher (man or woman) is required at this school for September 1971. Applicants should be qualified to teach in a Special School. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Cheshire Education Committee is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Cheshire Education Committee, Chester CH1 1NA. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

##### COMMUNITY CENTRE

COMMUNITY AND YOUTH WORKER

CITY OF OXFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ROSE HILL COMMUNITY CENTRE

Required to assist the Workers of Rose Hill Community Centre, situated in one of Oxford's largest residential areas. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the Centre and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The City of Oxford Education Committee is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, City of Oxford Education Committee, Oxford OX1 1JF. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

##### SERVICE OF YOUTH

FULL-TIME LEADER

CITY OF LEICESTER

MOAT YOUTH CLUB

Required for work as a full-time leader at the Moat Youth Club, situated in a residential area of Leicester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the Club and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The City of Leicester is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, City of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

##### ADMINISTRATION

RE-ADVERTISING WELFARE OFFICER

CITY OF LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC

Required to undertake administrative work in the Welfare Office of the City of Leicester Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the Office and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The City of Leicester Polytechnic is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, City of Leicester Polytechnic, Leicester LE1 7RH. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

#### Lancashire Education Committee

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CROSBY, LIVERLAND, FORMBY, AND PARTS OF WEST LANC.

Applications are invited for the post of Youth Employment Service Officer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the Service and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Lancashire Education Committee is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Lancashire Education Committee, Lancaster LA1 1YU. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### Manchester Education Committee

BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL

BURNAGE LANE, MANCHESTER, M19 1BU.

Required from September 1971: a teacher to undertake a variety of duties in the Burnage High School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the School and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Manchester Education Committee is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Manchester Education Committee, Manchester M19 1BU. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Vernon Institute of Further Education

PRINCIPAL

Applicants should possess a degree in Education and have wide experience of teaching in further education. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The West Riding County Council is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Vernon Institute of Further Education, Vernon, West Riding of Yorkshire. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

#### Manchester Education Committee

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

WHITWORTH STREET, MANCHESTER, M1 2JH.

Required from September 1971: a teacher to undertake a variety of duties in the Central High School for Girls. The successful candidate will be responsible for the running of the School and for the supervision of the staff. The salary scale is £1,701-£2,055. The post is full-time and carries a pension. The Manchester Education Committee is an equal opportunity employer. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Manchester Education Committee, Manchester M1 2JH. Closing date: 1st September 1971.

## Manager

### Bleaching & Finishing works - Northern Ireland

Manager required for small bleaching and finishing works in Larne, Northern Ireland. Ideally the successful applicant will have general management ability and experience, in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the technical processes.

Age is immaterial provided the candidate is suitable in all other aspects.

Salary is negotiable dependent on age and experience and in addition to normal fringe benefits, housing accommodation is available if required.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be sent in the first instance to: Ref: A 128

### Anderson Jeffress Advertising Limited

23 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1NE.

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# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

## Out of the cold

by Cecil Henderson

THE BRITISH MEDICAL Association, which recently decided to set up an inquiry into artificial insemination by sperm, could probably profit by studying the scheme in West Germany.

There, hundreds of couples have been given the hope by the country's 90 and more sperm banks. The banks were set up in the early 1960s. But only in the past few years have they become the subject of a little publicity.

German doctors dislike the term "artificial insemination" because it implies that the father is responsible for calling sperm into life. They distinguish between two kinds of insemination: one where a wife's abnormality (for example, paralysis) prevents normal sexual union and she receives her husband's sperm through injection; the other where the woman conceives the child from an anonymous donor. Doctors with the biggest task is to try and convince a man that he is not the father of a child.

Usually, it takes about two hours to inject sperm into the uterus. The father usually takes about two hours to get to the hospital. In the case of a wife's abnormality, the father usually takes about two hours to get to the hospital. In the case of a wife's abnormality, the father usually takes about two hours to get to the hospital.

The most that is said of the sperm bank is that it is a biological procedure. The parents never know who the father is. Normal children are only 100 per cent fathers. In your case, you have the trouble of a child who is 100 per cent father. You should see a doctor.

Hans-Jürgen Wamjura, scientific director of the "Spender" Clinic in Berlin, says that most children born in the clinic are still too shy and ashamed to ask for help. "Last year only about 10 people in the week came for help," he said. "Now, because of the publicity, 10 to 15 people visit every week. We expect the figure to rise to 20 or 30 when the scheme becomes better known."

The majority of husbands are asked to the roots when told their wife is "dead" or 40 per cent "bad". It is usually ineffective. It's the worst that can happen to them. Many husbands, even though afterwards they agree to their wives having a child, still feel depressed. Some are more depressed, especially businessmen.

In some cases the husband has been unable to produce a child because of a physical defect. In the case of a physical defect, the husband has been unable to produce a child because of a physical defect. In the case of a physical defect, the husband has been unable to produce a child because of a physical defect.

Dr. Wamjura, who couples select sperm, whether for a "dark" or "light" donor? "Couples are so happy to get a baby from someone, they don't worry about the question of race," he says. "You have to be at first," says Kurt, a 30-year-old West Berlin salesman, "then the clinic told me I was too old to have a baby of my own. I was convinced they had made a mistake. Sexually, my wife and I have no problems at all and you assume you are normal in everything else."

The clinic gave the couple the address of a sperm bank in West Berlin. Many, and soon after his wife was contacted with a donor-sperm. Kurt was sent "in the beginning," said "you think because you're happy, your marriage will break up. That's not true. It's as happy as it was. My wife is realistic about it and helped me to minimise the problem. I don't agree with the '100 per cent father' stuff. It's exaggeration."

I don't think it makes for such a serene having a baby from a "donor" as it is in the end of the children, aren't they? "I don't think it makes for such a serene having a baby from a "donor" as it is in the end of the children, aren't they?"

Male sperm banks were established in Germany in the early 1960s. The first was set up by Dr. Kurt Sokol, a man who wanted to help mainly a whose sperm contained too little motility. He did this by collecting men's sperm from three or more donations, placing it in deep freeze, and finally injecting it into the man's a at a favourable period of conception.

Sokol, who has been awarded international prizes for his researches, fully developed a deep-freeze case whereby sperm can be kept for a thousand years. The men who ate their sperm to his bank are fully screened. He prefers blondes since they have already been mined. He insists his donors are no inventors, but often colleagues in the ranks of medicine and more.

They must be physically sound and free from sexual intercourse three years before contributing their sperm. In a newspaper, described his bank as a "donor bank" where he paid travel other expenses, he was inundated with calls from wives recommending husbands as donors.

Technically the sperm bank process is not all that simple. The sperm is initially refined a few minutes after collection, using glycerine, glucose, egg-yolk, penicillin G, and streptomycin. This helps increase the sperm's chances of surviving deep-freeze.

The fact that it's theoretically possible to produce a child from a sperm bank has led to a number of doctors in many talking about the possibility of breeding from the sperm of dead people and producing hundreds of Nobel Prize winners. "Brave New World" and "Utopia with test-tube babies" is much closer than we think.



Zoe Dominic—picture by John Timbers

Actors are terribly self-aware after years of studying their own faces and bodies, and if one tells me not to photograph one side of his face I would certainly listen.—ZOE DOMINIC talks to CATHERINE STOTT

## Stage exposures

nothing Miss Dominic says: "As your circle of professional colleagues builds up you find you have to have more and more outlets for your work so you acquire an agent here and an agent there. In my case, it developed into a world-wide photography business."

Now she has produced her first book, called "Frederick Ashton—A Choreographer and his Ballets" which will be published next month by Harp at £4.50. The photographs form an exhaustive montage of Ashton's work which she has been recording with admiration for "his great, great genius" over the past 17 years. She says that she, like most photographers, has always wanted to do a book but that she does not believe that photographs should normally be anything but a thing that you look at quickly rather than something to be studied for any length of time. She enjoys working for newspapers because she feels the initial impact is what counts. And yet, she says, "one misses not doing any subject in real depth. If one is taking only one photograph of a play or a person for publication one has not the opportunity of covering it really widely. Hence this book."

"I am terribly against photographs being hung on walls and because I believe that great glamorous style is a thing of the past—though I can only think of half a dozen I would actually like to own. Whose? Certainly a LaTigue, and a Cartier-Bresson, and possibly a still-life by Penn, because I think these three men have real genius. I certainly would never have my own work in the house. Well I might keep the odd memento in my study of an artist's performance for sentimental value rather than artistic merit. My most precious ones are of Birgit Nilsson, Callas, and Nureyev. If their performance has really moved me I like to have them sign a photograph for me, but in the general run I don't keep them around."

On September 3 she will be exhibiting ballet photographs at the Photographers Gallery in Great Newport Street, most of them from her book, to complement its publication.

A great deal of her work appears in Spotlight, the casting directory or showwindow of the acting profession into which its members put their best photographs. This is a fascinating, if tricky side of her career. "I am deeply interested in theatre people," she says, "and I have endless patience with them, which I did not have with the fashion models. I prefer to photograph a performer rather than anyone else in the world. I try to take honest portraits because I believe that great glamorous style is a thing of the past—though

obviously I try to make them look their best and we do, I confess, a small amount of retouching. One can no longer get away with thick mists."

"The truth, which I am after, lies somewhere in the middle. I would try to be flatter but only within certain limits, so that I would hope the final picture would be pretty honest. Actors are terribly self-aware, after years of studying their own faces and bodies, and if one tells me not to photograph one side of his face I would certainly listen. It is only sensible to accept their expert knowledge, which they usually offer."

There is no one more self-conscious than an actor when it comes to appearing "naked"—without make-up or costume in front of the camera—and this sort of exposure often shocks them into acute discomfort. Miss Dominic reckons on not getting very much from the first 20 minutes of a sitting, until she gets them relaxed into the artificial situation. In a difficult sitting she might use 10 rolls of film, whereas the average would be about five.

"The most difficult subjects are the ones who subconsciously avoid being photographed... the ones who, as soon as I put my eye to the camera, seek or blink. Vivien Merchant, Dorothy Tutin, and Peggy Ashcroft are like this. These people are not trying to be difficult or tedious at all, they are simply retreating from the camera, and one really has to fight to get anything at all."

No portrait photographer is successful all the time. Sometimes one falls simply through one's own temperament. Maybe the all-important rapport is there and something one is involved in a sitting and fighting to make it go well, but knowing really that it is slipping away from one and there is nothing to be done about it. Now I have learned not to struggle but to say either "Let's stop for today, it isn't coming" or "Maybe you should go to someone else." I can fairly tell if I've done a good sitting before the film is processed and equally I can usually guess which of the proofs they will pick. And it is usually the most "real" since actors want to look like real people these days, not highly glamourised versions of themselves."

## LETTERS

### Little white book

AS A STUDENT of the Open University, I was interested to read the article by Mrs Olga Bergman (August 13) on the University's Summer Schools.

Poor Mr Bergman, with the awful trials awaiting him I must point out, with regret, that his wife has failed to catalogue all the restrictions from which he will suffer. On my arrival at my Summer School a few weeks ago I was handed a little white and yellow supplement to my "Little White Book." Its opening statement was "Students are not permitted to bring domestic pets to the Summer School"—surely the last straw, to be deprived of the company of one's best friend.

It may be unkind to attempt to detract from the gaiety of Mrs Bergman's article by suggesting that anyone could take it seriously—but it is just possible that a few worried students may be wondering what really is in store for them. Perhaps a few notes may be reassuring—

1. The sheer size of the Summer School necessitates somewhat tighter regulations than would a cosy gathering of perhaps 30 or so students, mature or otherwise, hence the ban on the use of private cars on the campus, which could easily become one vast traffic jam.

2. Student numbers, and their dispersal about the campus, obviously make it impracticable to attempt to contact individuals to answer incoming telephone calls. Outgoing calls may be made without restriction—we had access to an adequate number of phone boxes (which were all in working order, a rare treat!).

3. We, too, had a walk of some one third mile (maybe this sounds less impressive than "500 yards") between living quarters and labs or lecture rooms—but, weather permitting, it provided a pleasant opportunity for gentle exercise and conversation with fellow students. Meal-time breaks were generous, and there was no need for unseemly haste. At the first sign of rain umbrellas appeared freely in large numbers, and I have no doubt that, if Mr Bergman is worried about getting wet, he will be at liberty to take gum boots and sou' wester, or even a frogman's suit, if he so desires.

4. Attendance certificates are optional (the O.U. has surely no need to convince itself of a student's attendance by providing itself with a certificate). They are intended for the student's sponsors, who may be paying his fees. We were able to collect our certificates at any convenient time during the last two days of the course, and there was no last-minute rush.

My own impression of my course is that it was extremely well organised. Most of this year's students will no doubt realise that they are participating in something completely new, and that a few minor imperfections are inevitable at the start. Moreover, constructive criticism is not discouraged.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) D. E. M. Craggs.

Stone Cottage,  
Saugham Massie Road,  
West Kirby, Cheshire.

## Common talk

AS A MATTER of necessity Esperanto is the "first" language of our home as my wife is Japanese and speaks little English. My daughter, who is 10, speaks Esperanto as fluently as English, and my mother, who lives with us, learnt Esperanto at the age of 65 and uses it regularly not only at home but also for travel and for correspondence by letter and tape.

Although Esperanto was designed to be a simple second language for all the fact that we and many other families like us use it as a "first" language in the home, without any inconvenience or feeling of inadequacy, is a strong recommendation for its general adoption as a solution to the world language problem.

Mary Stott (August 13) raised the question of children being able to learn the language. Quite a number do in British schools and schools in four of the Certificate of Secondary Education Regions are offering or proposing to offer Esperanto at the present time. Many more schools would if teachers were available. At the moment there is no recognised course in Esperanto in any College of Education, although it can be studied optionally in the first year of a BA degree course at Liverpool University.

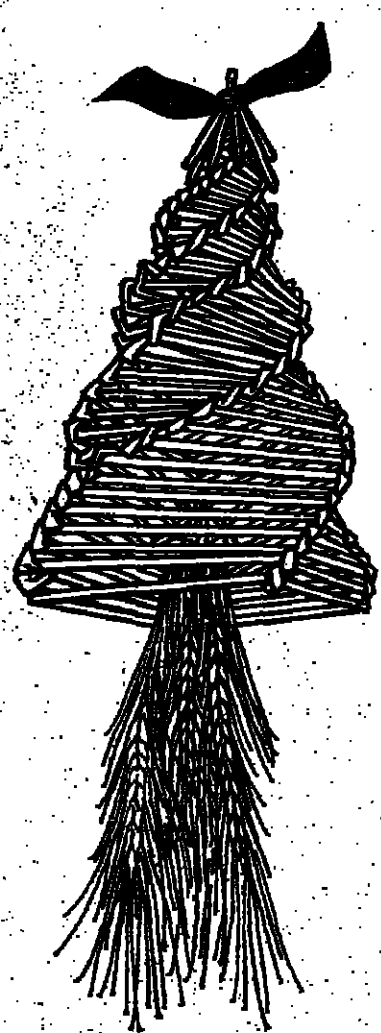
I teach three languages, including Esperanto, and have always found Esperanto popular with pupils because of the speed with which they reach the "working knowledge" stage and are able to write creatively in the language without making a mistake in every word! After one lesson a week from me, in Liberal Studies, and a lot of hard work on their own, sixth formers have tackled the CSE after one year with very pleasing results. The better of them had an active Esperanto vocabulary of about 5,000 words at the end of the year compared with their active vocabulary of about 3,000 words in their French which they had been doing for seven years.

Facility in word-building is only one of the many time-saving devices built into Esperanto by its creator, so making it an ideal language for study by those who either find languages difficult to learn or have a limited time for language study.

R. H. M. Markarian, Hon.  
Sec. Esperanto Teachers  
Association of Great  
Britain.  
87 Sebastian Avenue,  
Shenfield, Essex.

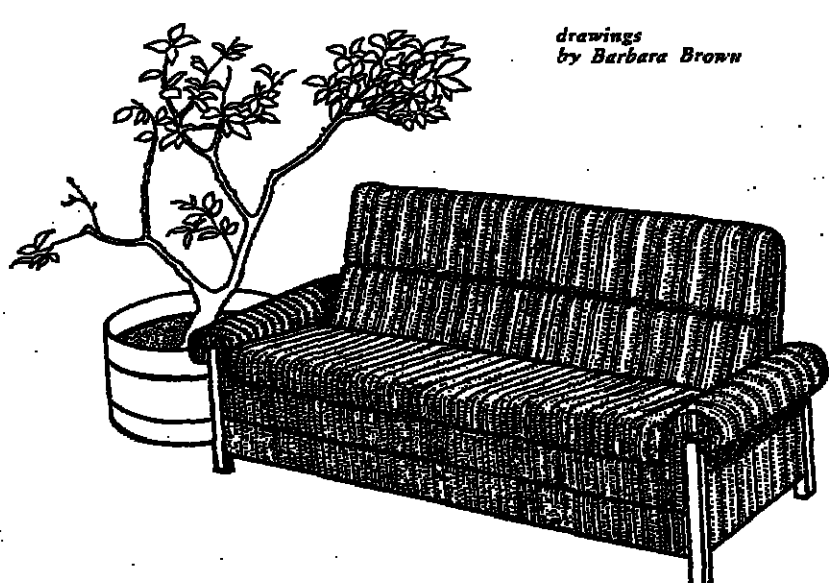
## About the house

by DIANA POLLOCK



SOME MANUFACTURERS' products are so successful that their trade names become household words for every other object of the same sort—Hoover for vacuum cleaners, Thermos for vacuum flasks, Put-Up for studio couches, and Greaves & Thomas' Put-Up is still the genuine article though made now by their associate company, McGregor of Scotland. The latest version, called Ottawa, incorporates some modern sophistication—back and arm cushions of specially developed polyether foam, end frames of African teak, reversible seat cushions, and a very modern choice of covering materials. The seat section pulls up and out one-handed to make a double bed; bedding is housed inside during the sofa-time. There are matching chairs. The sofa costs from £26.50, the chairs from £38.50 ("from" because there are more expensive covering materials to choose). From all major furniture shops and departments.

BIG NEWS at the Electricity Council's February show was the introduction of two cooker models adapting a fan-heated oven system to domestic use. (The fan-heated ovens have been in catering models for some time and proved their worth.) The question was whether Belling or Tricity would get their new cooker on the market first and Belling rang publicly to say that they had done it. From August 17 they are producing hundreds a week and these will begin to get into Electricity Showrooms throughout the country before the end of the month. The price is still the £29.95



drawings  
by Barbara Brown

and the name is the Classic Double Extra.

The principle is that hot air inside the oven is circulated by a fan installed in the back panel. This gives an even heat on all racks and means that, for example, a whole batch of sausage rolls or biscuits would be ready at the same time and that the old thing about the top of the oven cooking faster is an old thing of the past.

I HAVE BOUGHT corn dollies just about everywhere from the Corinth Canal and Kyrenia to the Home Counties. The ancient Egyptians are supposed to have made them in the form of Osiris and they are said to have been made from the last sheaf of wheat at harvest time to ensure the life force for next year's crop. The variety of shapes is infinite—each district with its own: now you

can get them at Harrods. In a bright blue-lined box with transparent plastic top they cost 45p. They are light and fragile but would make postable presents if cosseted with a little extra tissue paper. Postage 10p.

SLIPPING, in the bath, hilarious for Charlie Chaplin, is not really funny. For the young and bouncy it may produce nothing more than a bruise, soaking hair, and a floor awash. For elderly people it can break bones. From now on, for an additional £2.50, any Vogue bath can have a permanent non-slip finish looking rather like a scatter of large round pennies. The Stan-sure is a special treatment of the porcelain enamel surface that does away with those rubber mats and other non-slip, do-it-yourself safety measures. Let's hope Vogue will soon incorporate into all their designs—at no extra charge.



## Crime and punishment

Crime has been increasing year by year for most of this century. Nobody is quite sure why. The rate of increase was highest in the ten years 1955 to 1965. Recently there has been some sign of a slowing down. Nobody can explain that at all convincingly either. The obvious statistical correlations between crime and punishment are not helpful. If they were, there would be more to be said for the somewhat crude view, now getting another airing, that the way to keep violent crime under control is by hanging, flogging, and penal servitude. But when all these supposed advantages were still available for the enforcement of law and order, crime continued to increase. Hypothetically it might be assumed that crime could be altogether stamped out if repression was absolute. The experience of societies where thieves have their hands cut off, or prison sentences of indeterminate length are imposed for minor offences (as in California with its Soledad brothers), does not suggest that crime can be eliminated by blotting out the criminal. All was not relatively well in Britain in the good old days of Dartmoor and the rope. The highwayman and the footpad flourished alongside public hangings and wayside gibbets.

Most of the heads of the British police realise the danger of drawing incautious conclusions from the crime statistics. One who was making exactly this point only last week was Mr Robert Mark, the Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He distinguishes one class of crime, robbery with violence, as a cause for special concern. Criminologists, too, have been drawing a distinction between what can be termed serious crime and the rest of the rather run-of-the-mill offences. The characteristic of this serious crime is

that it is mostly done for gain by groups of professional criminals who are well organised and well equipped, and some of whom will use guns. The motive is straightforward enough. It can be highly profitable when successful. Yet it is correspondingly risky. The police have been spectacularly successful in hunting down the train robbers and the Kray and Richardson gangs, and the criminals they caught have been given very severe sentences. Indeed, any criminal who made a businessman's assessment of profits and risks would be forced to decide that in robbery too much depends on exceptional good luck.

That being so, it is hard to see that harsher deterrent punishments would necessarily make much difference to the present trend. We have to look deeper for root causes. It might be more instructive to relate the graphs of crime statistics to rising standards of living which are accompanied for many people by frustrated expectations of the good life. The bloodmindedness induced by the conditions of much factory employment (however highly paid) may have something to do with a mood of aggressiveness and resentful contempt for social morality. The ready resort to weapons may possibly be encouraged by the glamorised violence to be seen any night of the week on television screens and in the cinema. It would help if we knew.

Some policemen are impatient of research into crime; they think the remedial approach is a soft option which encourages the criminal. That is very far from proven. The one thing that is clear is that advanced industrial societies (others as well as our own) seem to generate crime, and neither repression nor reform is as yet able to cope with it.

## New parities are not enough

The first few days of "free floating" on most of the international money markets have proved an anti-climax. There has been no dramatic appreciation in the exchange rates of the European currencies against the dollar. If this were to be the final outcome the whole Nixon strategy would have failed. But the lack of change in parities since Monday reflects a short-term demand for dollars created by those speculators who had sold heavily in the week before the markets were closed. When this technical position unwinds itself a truer picture will emerge. Then it will be surprising if most of the Common Market currencies do not appreciate significantly against the dollar with sterling gaining rather less. The trouble is that the longer this process of adjustment takes, the longer it will be before the Americans agree to revoke the 10 per cent import surcharge. And the longer it will be before a global agreement on international liquidity is worked out.

If the slowness of the required parity changes is a disappointment to the United States, the outright refusal of the Japanese to revalue the yen is infuriating. The Japanese Government seems determined to hold the existing dollar/yen parity until the Americans agree to the removal of the import surcharge and some increase in the dollar price of gold. To add insult to injury the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Dr Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, has added his voice to the chorus of demands for a higher price for gold. The argument is simple. Gold is an accepted basis for the settlement of international accounts and as such, it cannot be abused by narrow national interests—as can a reserve currency. If the dollar price of gold is increased, it is argued, then those countries not wanting to hold dollars in their reserves would be able to cash them for gold.

## Mr Geoffrey Jackson

The time is ticking away more and more slowly for Britain's almost forgotten Ambassador in Uruguay, Mr Geoffrey Jackson. He has spent more than eight months in captivity. If his conditions now are the same as they were when the last interview was conducted with him several months ago, he is in a narrow cell with a lightbulb on all day and night. The least that his Tupamaro captors should do is to release up-to-date information on his condition. Even Mr Anthony Grey in his confinement in Peking was not so hidden as Mr Jackson is today.

For the Foreign Office the dilemma is still acute. The Uruguayan Government of President Pacheco has shown itself not only totally unable to discover the missing ambassador's whereabouts. It does not seem to want badly enough to do so. When the British Government suggested that President Allende of Chile should try to mediate with the Tupamaros, and the Chilean President agreed, the Uruguayans turned it down. The best hope of negotiating Mr Jackson's release was thus cruelly thwarted by a stiff-necked and insensitive government. It is much more likely that the Tupamaros would respond to approaches made abroad by someone like President Allende

or perhaps Fidel Castro than to intermediaries in Uruguay itself, where the security risks for them would be greater.

What then can Britain do? There is some chance that the elections in November may produce a change. The Tupamaros seem to be holding Mr Jackson in reserve against a number of contingencies. One is the possibility that President Pacheco may stage a coup to prevent the elections in which he is not allowed to succeed himself. Another is the possibility that a right-wing candidate might win. A new man might be willing to swap Mr Jackson and the Tupamaros' four Uruguayan prisoners for the scores of Tupamaros in captivity. For a new regime such an amnesty might be an attractive gesture. A third contingency, which seems improbable but which many Uruguayans apparently choose to believe, is that the Brazilians may be thinking of invading.

But November is still three long months away for Mr Jackson and his anxious waiting family. The Tupamaros should remember that. So should the Uruguayan Government. If it has forgotten, then the Foreign Office would do well to remind it. Instead of all the fruitless backstage diplomacy, why not a public expression of Britain's annoyance with its lack of action?

## A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: My garden is as yet too immature to have an established flowering buddleia—a shrub almost essential for anyone who wishes to keep an eye on the state of the butterfly population. But one or two bushes in gardens which I pass almost daily seem to indicate that there has been a good hatch of the larger, colourful species, such as small Tortoiseshells, Peacocks, and Brimstones, with a few Painted Ladies and Commas, and of course the inevitable Large and Small Whites. But for the widest range of species I have found a site which, although from an agricultural point of view is a vegetable slum, is proving of great interest. It is a smallholder's patch of potatoes, with the central portion of the crop hidden beneath a jungle of field thistle and corn sown thistle in full bloom. Plants which, in my own garden I should regard as pernicious and almost ineradicable pests, but which have a much more pleasing aspect when on somebody else's property. Apart from the larger butterflies already mentioned as frequenting the buddleias at least four species of Blues Common, Chalkhill, Holly, and Azure are present in abundance, and a fifth very small species, with an even smaller brownish female, has appeared today—possibly a Silver-Studded Blue. In addition a closely-related species, the small copper, is here more plentiful than I had known it to be for many years.

W. D. CAMPBELL.

THE Government's Northern Ireland policy—in so far as it has one—grows daily less defensible. The suppression of terrorism, the restoration of law and order, the preservation of life and property are the urgent Ulster necessities. But in themselves they hardly provide a vision of how Northern Ireland should look—or how Northern Ireland should behave—in ten years' time. Mr Brian Faulkner, on the other hand, has clear long term objectives—the preservation of Ulster not only as a self governing part of the United Kingdom, but also as a province in which the Unionist Protestant ascendancy is permanent.

Mr Faulkner takes Ulster a great deal more seriously than does Mr Maudling. And as Mr Faulkner knows what he wants, whilst Mr Maudling is only sure of what he hopes to avoid, it is not surprising that Stormont prejudices and opinions now fill the vacuum left by Whitehall's negative response to the events of the past year.

The balance of power has shifted in Belfast. Once a Whitehall voice prevailed in the Joint Secretary Committee. The army—constitutionally the concern of the Government of Westminster—was literally controlled by its General and through them by its Westminster Ministers. Now, with a stronger Prime Minister in Stormont and a more detached Administration in London, the situation has changed.

The army—concerned only with the maintenance of security—advised the Ministers that intervention without trial was neither necessary nor desirable. Yet the more repressive policy canvassed by Mr Faulkner was accepted by Mr Heath. The gunmen are still at large. The army is further alienated from the people, but a victory of sorts has been won. The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland has resurrected the symbol of Unionist domination and he can tell his party what they most want to hear. Stormont runs Northern Ireland virtually alone.

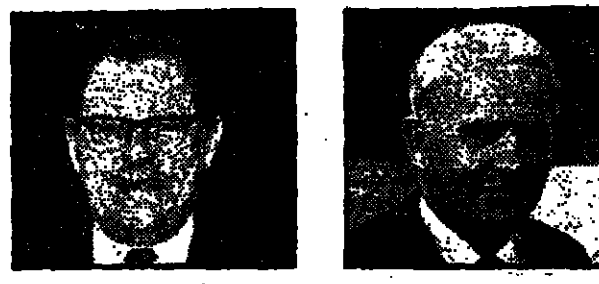
In spite of the pressure from what some people will call "responsible Opposition," when Parliament returns, the Labour Party has to say that intervention without trial is wrong in principle and counterproductive in practice. It represents the victory of narrow political advantage over wide public interest. The Labour Party must say so.

It will not be easy, for to criticise any aspect of the lives and duties of British soldiers under fire is a deeply unpopular task. But we have a duty to the troops in Derry and Belfast. We sent them there. They have behaved with magnificent restraint and admirable control. By arresting for detention

ULSTER (1): ROY HATTERSLEY, MP, former Minister of Defence for Administration, on the frailties of intervention as a policy in Northern Ireland

## Does Maudling dance to Faulkner's tune?

Maudling and Faulkner: balance of power has shifted



without trial, they have become the instrument of the Unionist hegemony. They deserve better. Under the Labour Government the army had a different rôle. All the Irish poor—both the Catholics who faced poverty and bureaucratic bigotry, and the Protestants who endured poverty alone—suffered from the principle that has no hope for the guided London's Irish policy. As long as Ireland stays quiet there is no need to worry about silent misery.

In the summer of 1969 the silence was shattered. After the army was sent on to the streets, I told the House of Commons that the task was not the permanent preservation of the status quo. I meant it. There was no hope for the reform programme whilst the buses were burning in the streets. By restoring the rule of law and thus enabling the reform programme to proceed, the army were really the instrument of change.

Of course the agitators, at both extremes, always strove to convince ordinary decent Irishmen that the soldier was their enemy and the gunman was their friend. That absurd argument has been more readily accepted since Mr Faulkner came to power. Of course houses have to be raided (as

they were two months ago) if it is suspected that they harbour fugitive gunmen or illegal arms. But when the raids produce nothing but a handful of prosecutions for the possession of Republican propaganda the whole exercise takes on an ugly political tone.

When I talked to Mr Faulkner a few days before he replaced the bewildered Major Chichester-Clark his most obvious attribute was not undoubted ability, but his determination to sustain the strength and vigour of the established Unionist Party. A week earlier IRA snipers, shot by British soldiers, had been given a public funeral. The fusillade was fired over the flag draped coffin in front of the British troops (who rightly refused to intervene) and television cameras (which relayed the scene into a million Orange households). Time after time Mr Faulkner reported that after another such public demonstration of IRA immunity "no Unionist Government could survive." There was no doubt the priorities he took with him into Stormont Castle.

For a week or two Mr Maudling may benefit from the survival of this particular Ulster Administration. William Craig might just be able to form a new Government, but he would be the only alternative to direct

rule from Westminster. The long evidence is that Mr Maudling would find a Craig Government intolerable. If that is so, he can have little hope of avoiding direct rule much beyond Christmas.

No sane person contemplates the prospect with anything but apprehension if it happens: the snipers' bullets will fly from both IRA and Ulster Protestant Volunteer rifles. But it need be neither anarchy nor civil war. There are still thousands of ordinary men and women in Northern Ireland who long for peace. Given the prospect of a fair deal they will grasp it.

For them, the one hope inherent in direct rule is the possibility that a new Government will do new things. To many sensible Catholics it will seem the last chance of peaceful change before they pin all their hopes on union with the South and the violence that will precede and follow it.

But that one bonus of direct rule will be destroyed if the despairing minority in Northern Ireland can see no difference in attitude and policy between the Unionist Government at Stormont and the Conservative Government at Westminster. The distinction is now dangerously blurred, not least because of Whitehall's acquiescence to demonstrably indefensible intervention.

To re-establish its distinctive position, there are a number of things which Mr Maudling must do. He must dissociate himself from the more absurd and offensive ideas that are floated by Stormont on behalf of the Orange Lodges. He must stop talking as if all the historical grievances are remedied; the reform programme was only a beginning and it is barely under way. He must admit the need for fundamental constitutional change to give the minority community a genuine chance to play some part in the government of their community. He must get more jobs into Northern Ireland—certainly by the suppression of terrorism that deters private investment, but also by the provision of massive public aid to prime Northern Ireland's economic pump.

The support he gave to intervention did quite the opposite of all those things. It implied that only gunmen now doubted Ulster's gradual progress to peace and prosperity. It identified the British Home Office with the interests of a section of the Unionist Party. It actually caused, rather than quelled the riots. Mr Paisley used to claim that Major Chichester-Clark was "Harold Wilson's man." Mr Maudling must now prove that he does not belong to Mr Brian Faulkner.

## ULSTER (2): LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Internment, civil war, and solutions

Sir,—In view of the inquiry into alleged cases of brutality in Ulster the question of the credibility of witnesses arises. The Roman Catholic Church has many good points but the urge to give a fairly accurate account of a physical fact is not one of them. So that if in regard to a certain incident three or four British Tommies give one report and a dozen or twenty Roman Catholic Irishmen give a different and opposing report I fear I should automatically believe the soldiers. I wonder if many others share this view. F. W. Davey.

London SW18.

Sir,—You state in your leading article (August 19) that an inquiry is required into the treatment of potential internees in detention camps. Fair enough. You then imply "bad behaviour" by soldiers, even in riot situations, is infrequent (hardly relevant to the issue of an inquiry), yet the same day you carry two reports which hardly support your assertion. In Derry a peaceful sitdown demonstration is treated with an army water cannon (with dye) followed by arrests (including John Hume) and charges under the Special Powers Act. In Strabane a deaf-mute was shot and killed in a situation where no lethal weapons had been used. Had these events occurred elsewhere but Northern Ireland, we British would be talking in terms of Sharpeville, and certainly not asserting "bad behaviour" by the forces of law and order to be the exception.

Solutions in Northern Ireland can only be found when concern over civil rights (e.g., good housing, full employment) for the whole community—Protestant and Catholic—become priorities. The Stormont system has consistently failed to provide these and the sooner it is abolished the easier the task of producing an equitable, non-sectarian, society will be. Perhaps I might digress slightly to point out that rioting and civil disturbances since 1968 do not affect the high unemployment that was typical before that period, e.g., 12 per cent male unemployment in Derry. That is the sort of thing Stormont so often means by a return to normality.

Finally, intentionally or otherwise, you cast doubt on assertions of brutality by quoting an unattributable story, you know to be untrue, of a woman claiming her child was swung by the heels. But the stories of brutalities come from specific, known people who have made attributable statements to bodies such as the Association of Legal Justice, as well as to newspapers. Surely on that basis alone the degree of credibility is substantial.—Yours faithfully,

M. Isherwood.

Belfast.

Sir,—Surely the most important ministerial statement in London, Dublin, and Belfast last week was that by Mr David Cleeve, Stormont's Minister of Community Relations: "We are now very close to a terrible civil war in which thousands could be slaughtered."

This frank assessment of the crisis, more or less buried under verbal exchanges between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch, emphasises the basic and terrifying fact facing the British Government.

How then can it be maintained that the largest army ever stationed in Ireland—one soldier to every 100 civilians—is helping Britain politically or economically or doing more than delaying the final disaster? Not only are British/Irish relations once again being disrupted but the international publicity given to stories of brutality and destruction, true or untrue, are damaging Britain's reputation and not helping her relations with other Powers.

Recalling Parliament will not help. The time for debating a worn out and discredited policy is past. The urgent need, in the interests of Britain, Ulster, and Southern Ireland, is a realistic and dynamic conception, based on any one of several possible changes in the "constitutional position," can prevent Mr Bleakley's words "escalation of sectarian strife into total war." Yours faithfully,

Roy J. O'Connell.

Reform Club,

Pal Mall,

London SW1.

Sir,—The Stormont Government now follows the line of Harold Jackson (Guardian, August 14) in presenting a list of reforms as if they were evidence of real change. In fact, the changes promised in the reforms have not materialised and the conclusions of the White Paper are a mockery when compared with the present situation in Ulster. It is really the position in Ulster that legislation will never bring change so long as it ignores that in the realities of everyday life men of the Orange Order are allowed to continue in control.

In a situation of such character it is not sufficient to pass a law. There must also be the will and the means to implement such laws. This today, in Ulster, would mean, in the first place, legislation which would be regarded as against the Orange Order, e.g., ending of the Special Powers Act, disarming of all people, with recovery of arms and ammunition (note, disarming of all, it was the first raids on Catholic homes which broke the welcome originally given to the army) and penalties against those obstructing the equal provision of jobs and houses to all people. What Orange Government is

likely to energetically pursue a campaign of that character much less enforce such laws? The best of the bunch, Captain O'Neill, with his timid approach, is not acceptable to the Orangemen.

The only solution of which the present Stormont Government is capable is the same as that in other times of such stress, i.e., the use of force to establish a temporary peace, and Mr Lynch, even at this late stage, is correct when he says that the Stormont Government must be replaced. As Mr Heath

and company are unlikely to undo the mischief for which their Tory forebears hold first responsibility, the only real solution of the problem is in a United Ireland. Only in the context of such a wider Government can the present rulers in Ulster be brought to reason, but not, mark you, by the same means which the Orangemen have employed in Ulster for the past 50 years.—Yours faithfully,

Ernest Patterson.  
3 Durham Lodge,  
Durham Road,  
London SW 20.

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# How the Balkans start to bubble

It is a long time since the Balkans have been the centre of international attention. One of the reasons for this is that the Balkans have been the theatre of a long and unproductive struggle for power. The Balkans have been the theatre of a long and unproductive struggle for power. The Balkans have been the theatre of a long and unproductive struggle for power.

This makes it easy to forget that the Balkans are still a geopolitical hotpotato, where the great powers of the world are still vying for influence. The Balkans are still a geopolitical hotpotato, where the great powers of the world are still vying for influence. The Balkans are still a geopolitical hotpotato, where the great powers of the world are still vying for influence.

Since then the Yugoslav press has intensified its peevish polemics with Moscow, warning of "force and pressure" and complaining of the Chinese "nightmare" and "Cassandra-like hallucination". And Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has gone right on denouncing "imperialist" (read Soviet) and giving equal recognition to "China" and "the United States".



Dan Morgan from Belgrade, Tuesday, finds Rumania, Bulgaria, and the rest in a perilous political stew

Balkan politics today. One is toward better relations with China, the other is the drawing together of the Balkan countries themselves. In their contemporary context the Balkans have begun to live down their reputation for explosiveness, but not for ambiguity. If there is any key to making sense out of the crazy quilt of political configurations in the area it is nationalism. Nowhere has nationalism been a stronger comeback than in the Balkans. The curious alliances or, in the case of Communist Yugoslavia, non-alliances are all a function of this nationalism. And in some respects China is the latest ally—2 years after the Sino-Soviet split.

Just as Albania's shift in 1961 to a militant pro-Chinese policy was a product of fear of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, so has the gradual re-orientation with Yugoslavia after the invasion of Czechoslovakia been a hard-nosed recognition of mutual interests. Greece, saved from a Communist takeover after the Second World War by Anglo-American aid, continues to look to Washington for military and economic assistance. The dependence of Turkey on America and NATO is a by-

product of centuries of fear of the Russians. (Turkey fears as a Balkan Power by virtue of its European territory west of the Bosphorus.) Yugoslavia's non-alignment has also been determined by security factors and a conviction ingrained by history that allies cannot be relied on. Even Bulgaria's slavish devotion to the Soviet Union can be laid to post-war fears that without a powerful protector its national identity would be absorbed into a Communist confederation dominated by its old enemies, the Serbs.

Even today there is an implicit nationalism in Bulgaria's refusal to recognise the Macedonian nation as having a separate identity from Bulgaria. This ambiguity has been enough to leave doubts about its long-range intentions toward the Republic of Macedonia in Yugoslavia.



able that Montenegrins feel a nostalgic kinship with the Russians, while their fellow South Slavs, the Slovenes and Croats, having lived in the Austro-Hungarian empire, feel none at all. It is taken for granted that the Albanians, who are ethnically and linguistically unique, fear and hate the Serbs.

Yet geopolitics is gradually replacing the old prejudices as the main determinant of national policies in the Balkans. This is one reason for the drawing together of Balkan countries that are opposed both by ideology, temperament and tradition. The military dictatorship in Greece is actively pursuing a policy of good relations with its Communist neighbours. The Colonels have made normal relations with Albania, ending a 25-year state of war over disputed territorial claims. Top officials of the Athens regime have visited Sofia and Bucharest and a visit by President George Papadopoulos to Yugoslavia has been rumoured.

called for a new Balkan security agreement. Bulgaria wants an exchange of declarations renouncing the use of force. Rumania wants to keep the area free of foreign troops and nuclear weapons. Bulgaria is obviously worried that the Balkans will be the next bridgehead of Soviet expansion.

Balkan political instincts, of course, have been sharpened by centuries of being used as pawns of the Big Powers. It was therefore no surprise when President Ceausescu, just back from a June tour of China, said the days of outside exploitation of the Balkans must never return. The trouble is that in the view of the Soviets, Rumania has clearly sinned. Its party recognises equally the achievements of the Soviet and Chinese revolutions, seeks relations with all 13 ruling Communist parties, and refuses to acknowledge that there is a single centre of world communism. Ceausescu, like Tito of Yugoslavia before him, has won immense prestige in his own country and there can be no turning back for him.

Given the distance of China, and the level of its economy, the idea of a Peking power base in the Balkans is far from realistic. The Yugoslavs say it is. But Peking is clearly building a presence. For the first time in many years China will have an exhibit in the Zagreb Fair. The highest ranking Chinese military delegation to visit Eastern Europe since 1969 arrived in Tirana, Albania, after a stop-over in Bucharest that some thought was preparing the way for a top level visit by Premier Chou En Lai—Washington Post.



## Red sales at the outset

David Fairhall on Hawker's Trident triumph

HAWKER SIDDELEY'S sale of six Trident airliners to China—the news of which reached the company's Hatfield factory yesterday morning by way of the Foreign Office—could be one of the most important contracts the firm has won for years. Equally, it could turn out to represent no more than a temporary marginal increase in workload. Even Hawker Siddeley will not be sure how to interpret its own success until the sales team gets back from Peking—and probably not even then.

The normal rules of the aviation business—evaluation of commercial routes leading to an order, followed by options to buy further aircraft and the discussion of long term requirements—simply do not apply to China. But what one can say is that this vast underdeveloped land mass in the East should be just as natural a market for aircraft as the Soviet Union. And while President Nixon may have capitalised on China's newly outward looking mood diplomatically and politically, the Hatfield firm has chalked up a more tangible victory for Britain. When the negotiations

began in March there was a lot of talk about American salesmen offering to open up a wider network of international services. At present these connect only with the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, and North Korea. Until the People's Republic obtained its airliners from the Russians, along with military aircraft, warships, and missiles. From Britain it obtained a small number of Vickers Viscounts—which were paid for in hard cash, incidentally. And quite recently it purchased four secondhand Tridents from Pakistan International Airways.

This might seem to provide the Hawker Siddeley salesman with an obvious opening, but it did not happen like that. The invitation had to come from the Chinese and in the early stages I gather that the existence of the secondhand PIA aircraft was not even acknowledged. At Hatfield, therefore, there is no disposition to count more than the six chickens that have definitely hatched. The Chinese contract will help to maintain employment over the next two years.

What happens next—if anything—remains to be seen. One can see a theoretical market in China for Hawker's little 748 turbo-prop aircraft. A logical progression from the Trident, if the traffic justified it, might be the European Siddeley builds the wings. The Chinese delegation to this year's Paris Air show even showed a close interest in the supersonic Concorde, built by the British Aircraft Corporation in partnership with Aerospatiale. But until we see what use is made of the new Tridents and whether there are long term plans for the manufacture of aircraft in China, it is impossible to forecast the next move.

One important possibility is up or busting out of their kennels to do something about it. They'd do rather well in the Provisionals, all in all. So, came the evening when the family was out briefly and Francis was enjoying the dying rays of the evening sun. It was the eve of a race day for eight of the greyhounds and they were turning a bit broody under the strain. Somehow they got out and burst through the hedge. Poor old Francis couldn't hear them coming and had yet to learn how to climb trees with a plastered back leg in any case.

It was pretty well all over by the time the neighbour on the other side came out to see what all the noise was about, but he got his airgun none the less and started peppering the shabby rump of the now satiated greyhounds. The dogs' owner, meanwhile, hearing the yelps of his beasts also burst through the hedge, armed with a ferocious looking chopper.

It is unclear if his intended target was the cat, the dogs, or the neighbour with the airgun, and the police never quite got to the bottom of it all. Village life seldom ties up as neatly as news editors believe it does. But the ramifications of the affair are rumbling on still, so far as I know, and eventually got caught up in the loss of a pig-keeping licence and the removal of a colour television set to a nearby house for safe-keeping.

All that was left of the cat was a few pathetic bits of white fluff on the lawn: even the plaster had been gulped down apparently, which probably annoyed the dogs' owner, not to mention the animals themselves. I never found out where they did in the race. My friend, meanwhile, is now looking at houses in the Falls Road which at least have the merit of going cheaply.

## MISCELLANY

### Just visiting

JAMES BALDWIN, a flutter of hands and a green polo neck sweater, press conference in London last night; called and paid for by himself; just had to hop the plane from Paris to talk about his black brother George Jackson. Simply to suggest things, not to be polemical, you understand.

Dialogue with James Baldwin: "I dare you to smuggle a gun into San Quentin hidden inside a tape recorder." "Why... what would happen to me?" "Well, your mother be in trouble, baby!"

"Yes, I believe George Jackson was murdered." "Why was he murdered?" "He was a bad nigger and he was having a trial and there was no case to answer." "Well you get rid of him?" "He was a bad example to his younger brother."

"I believe human life is not in that God business, you know, Jehovah." Black voice: "My God is black and handsome like I am." "Stay out in the desert, man."

"You invented colour in order to be pure and make money." "Surely it's the other way round." "No... it's not. Purity comes first: the whole idea of a virgin having a baby... on which you built the bank of the Holy Ghost."

"Education is indoctrination: you are white, subjugation if you are black."

LEGISLATION to outlaw the two-tone car horn after August 1, 1973, was drawn up by the Department of the Environment. Then someone pointed out that Colonel Bogey, wolf whistles and the rest are multi-tone, not two-tone. The legislation is being redrafted.

Everything all! A cartoon illustration of a man in a suit and tie, looking surprised or excited, with the text "Everything all!" above him.

Stage struck WHAT A WAY to run a revolution. What a way to run a musical, come to that David Benedictus has written a musical about the strike of 1926 and based on the parliamentary reports in Hansard. The Cockpit Theatre is staging it in London, with a cast of 40, then taking it to Brighton for the party conferences.

Which is why Lord Delacourt-Smith, better known as Charles, former general secretary of the post office engineers, and Margaret Cole (widow of the Fabian G. D. Cole) were meeting the last night, to recreate the mood of those distant days. Charles, mind you, was only

10 at the time, but his father was deeply involved in the strike. Margaret Cole, though, was there organising the miners' wives (and putting Hugh Calkins right when he approached—2 years after the strike, as an Oxford student, offering to help).

The musical is set in a tatty House of Commons, resting on the pithed and railway sleepers of industry. The audience sits on the member's benches, the dialogue is almost all in song, tied together with songs and an earthy commentary from a mineworker in a pit.

GUESS WHO has just made it into the select columns of the *Celebrity Bulletin*—which is circulated to newspapers to let of the comings and goings of film stars, singers, and the rest. There, between *Lulu* and the *Galloping Gertie*, is Peter Dinklage, the Scotland Yard assistant commissioner thought to be one of the senior officers calling for stiffer law and order.

Poll tax THE FEDERATION of Arab Republics that's Egypt, Libya, and Syria to you) is up for referendum a week tomorrow. The chance to have a democratic vote is being confined to those in the home-lands, though.

For the benefit of the 300 or so Libyans in Britain over 18, open ballot boxes at the Libyan Embassy on referendum day are now being advertised. But what the advertisements do not say is that the regulations, which may be inspected at the embassy, provide for a fine of £10 on anyone failing to vote without a good excuse. And £100 or a year in prison for borrowing or bending someone else's vote.

The Egyptian Embassy plans to do the same thing, though—the fine will not be taken to that extent. Not because with some 5,000 Egyptians in Britain, it would be hard to follow up the defaulters. And Syria, which has no relations with Britain? The brotherly answer is, that all Syrians are welcome to vote at the Egyptian embassy.

Couped up BOLIVIA rumbles on, but without Rubén Sanchez, the commander of that presidential guard who has wisely gone to ground.

Sanchez has a claim to fame as the leader of the anti-guerrilla forces who was captured in March, 1967, by Inti Peredo—who was Che Guevara's principal Bolivian lieutenant. Sanchez spent an entire night arguing with Peredo: whether he should join up or not, but could not be persuaded. It was not the right way to run a revolution. He did, though, when he left the guerrilla camp, take out with him the guerrilla's first communiqué, concealed in his shoe.

Apart from looking for him, the regime has been arresting journalists—namely José Luis Alcazar and Juan Carlos Salazar, both well-known correspondents for foreign news agencies who were picked up in a cable office. And bombing the university, to flush out some 30 students.

LORD LONGFORD says he has "quite a large library" after his porno-scooping trip to Denmark; Mary Whitehouse, *the "Red Schoolbook"* with her to see the Pope—and is presumably not going to leave them at the Vatican for him. HM Customs please note.



### Puss in plaster boots

HAROLD JACKSON

WE were somewhere up the Falls Road, watching the British Army and the IRA carrying out their complex programme of urban renewal, discussing his housing problem. After returning from a few years' reporting in Australia, he was casting around for somewhere reasonable to live in the London area. I was going into gentle ecstasies about my own village, a haven for the returning newsmen looking for somewhere to forget Belfast, the Middle East, and the other noisier areas of the world that beckon from time to time. A couple of days later I got home.

It's a complex tale but has the merit of being true. Francis was an elegant white cat which turned up at the house down the road and settled in. It was only after a few days that they discovered two curious traits in him: he was as deaf as a post and had a passion for slaughtering birds very messily on the back lawn.

It was a simple answer to the distress this created among the children of the house. Francis was equipped with a splendid red collar and a bell, which gave the birds ample warning of his approach and didn't worry him, since he couldn't hear it. It worked for two days, by which time he had managed to devise a method of stalking without making the bell ring. He may have been deaf, but he wasn't daft.

His other fondness was for sitting under the family car, presumably because of the warmth, and this caused his first misfortune. He did not hear the starter motor one morning as he was stretched out and a wheel ran over his rear leg. There was a panic mobilisation of family forces, he was rushed off to the vet, and came back in a couple of

hours with the leg cast in plaster. He looked a bit groggy at first but perked up the following day and swiftly discovered that the vet had provided a perfect pivot for 180 degree turns in the bird-trapping business. A creature of infinite pragmatism and resource.

The man next door keeps greyhounds—24 of them, for heaven's sake. They earn their keep by racing, and one of the normalities in the game is that the animals are denied food on the day of a race, which gets them to concentrate a bit harder on the hare, since they are not among the Einsteins of the canine world.

Now I don't know what your average greyhound is like in temperament, but this lot are distinctly psychotic, convinced that the world is one vast conspiracy against them. They spend their time alternately howling blue murder about the whole set-

up or busting out of their kennels to do something about it. They'd do rather well in the Provisionals, all in all. So, came the evening when the family was out briefly and Francis was enjoying the dying rays of the evening sun. It was the eve of a race day for eight of the greyhounds and they were turning a bit broody under the strain. Somehow they got out and burst through the hedge. Poor old Francis couldn't hear them coming and had yet to learn how to climb trees with a plastered back leg in any case.

It was pretty well all over by the time the neighbour on the other side came out to see what all the noise was about, but he got his airgun none the less and started peppering the shabby rump of the now satiated greyhounds. The dogs' owner, meanwhile, hearing the yelps of his beasts also burst through the hedge, armed with a ferocious looking chopper.

It is unclear if his intended target was the cat, the dogs, or the neighbour with the airgun, and the police never quite got to the bottom of it all. Village life seldom ties up as neatly as news editors believe it does. But the ramifications of the affair are rumbling on still, so far as I know, and eventually got caught up in the loss of a pig-keeping licence and the removal of a colour television set to a nearby house for safe-keeping.

## Box office bravissimo by Dennis Barker

MR HEATH'S lame-duck shooting has helped to work a miraculous cure on the lameness of one particular duck. The live theatre, especially the theatre of the sort of boom summer it hasn't had since television first threatened to wring its neck. "Five years ago," said Mr Charles Vance, president of the Theatrical Management Association, "we were talking about a death. We were playing to a Wake. Now there is more money available for investment in the live theatre than ever before, because theatre angels realise it can pay."

And what's all that got to do with Mr Heath and cold economic drought? Simply that the lame-duck shooting has had two effects on the public, one financial and the other psychological. It has persuaded many people, who normally take holidays abroad that they might save money and stay at home; and it has persuaded those who do stay at home to congregate together for escapist entertainment, almost as if a war were on.

At least 40 provincial repertory companies have reported increased business this year. At Eastbourne takings have been 20 per cent up as compared with last year. At Bournemouth, where the theatre, which stages summer spectaculars, attendances have been as much as 100 per cent up, and the Royal Hippodrome has not had an empty seat since the season started. Bournemouth pier theatre has seen a sell-out. Every show at Scarborough has been taking more money than last year.

"I don't want to compare all this to the blitz," said Mr Vance, "but no one stopped under the stairs when there was bombing, did they? They stayed at home, and the underground stations so that they could be together. They are now doing this in the theatre. People want escapist entertainment and they want to share the enjoyment of it. And that's what we're doing now, we're talking about a death. We were playing to a Wake. Now there is more money available for investment in the live theatre than ever before, because theatre angels realise it can pay."

Many repertory theatres have seized on this situation in their advertising, stressing that live theatre means a pleasure shared. But though there is evidence that the sway of the telly is easing up, it is still a long way from the live theatre. It is doing so at the moment. Lots of seaside theatres which had their difficulties in recent years are starting well into the television age, straight plays are finding that audiences are gratified and gratifying. On Bournemouth pier, a five-chamber play has been cast with five television players taken from the seven known television shows. There have been long queues to get in.

Tours were thought to be on their deathbed three years ago; the reverse has happened. There are now more touring companies available, and stars are reconciled to going out on the road again instead of sitting around at the Ivy hoping some impresario or television producer will notice them. Dame Gladys Cooper is with "The Chalk Garden" at Southampton, Richard Todd is on a year's tour in "The Grass is Greener," and the redoubt-

able battle-axe Miss Peggy Mount has taken to the road again. All touring theatres are booked with shows until Christmas; this time last year they faced the prospect of empty theatres.

Whereas the average weekly take in a big "A" circuit theatre like Birmingham or Manchester would have been £2,000 a year ago, it is now £4,000. This situation has persuaded theatrical management to invest in a serious business and not merely a means of subsidising chorus girls or chorus boys. There have been cases where a play has virtually flopped in London and still made a fair profit by a successful tour in the provinces.

In London itself, far fewer plays have flopped this year than last, several plays have been running for years ("The Mousetrap" has now been going for 19 and 12 that were running in August of last year are still running. There is an obvious emphasis on intelligent middle-of-the-way plays that neither twiddle at an audience nor ram public taste. Comedies with a limited number of plays like "The Secretary Bird," are showing very large returns indeed and "How the Other Half Loves" is taking a fortnight's holiday this week and next—an almost unprecedented act of confidence: once a play stops it seldom works up momentum again.

The London boom has been substantially made by the increased number of tourists, and next—an almost unprecedented act of confidence: once a play stops it seldom works up momentum again. The London boom has been substantially made by the increased number of tourists, and next—an almost unprecedented act of confidence: once a play stops it seldom works up momentum again.

past three years. "I would estimate that at the moment, overseas visitors account for half our total audiences. In the winter it might drop to 25 per cent. Theatres haven't raised their prices and everything else in London is so expensive. They can't afford the restaurants, but London theatre is still cheap."

Large-scale musicals are still rather beyond London's reach. They are expensive to put on, tickets in any case a dearth of the American product, and even a highly successful musical is not likely to get its costs back, let alone make a profit, in the first year of the run. Flops can be expensive—easily up to £100,000. "It is by having a comedy with one set and seven or eight characters that you can really make a lot of money, if it gets off the ground," said Mr Rowland.

Both in London and in the provinces the anti-star trend is being reversed. The British public at the British holiday resorts, huddling away far from Spanish hotels that probably aren't there, want television stars; the Americans flocking to London shows want names that have become known in internationally popular films. Very little is now heard of the intellectual theory highly fashionable 10 years ago, that quality of ensemble is what keeps theatres open (it is usually the state subsidy that keeps open the theatres where it is tried). All the signs are that the live theatre is becoming a popular force again, which could mean that the nudity-in-small-cells syndrome will be pushed even further into its specialised shadows.

by: legally the buyer must have good grounds, such as belonging to a club. The real villain is the shotgun, which turns up more than any other weapon. Half the shotguns used are sawn-off; since the simple act of shortening a shotgun to less than 24 inches is itself a serious offence anyone carrying this weapon is doing so to help commit another crime. The shotgun gives a good, lethal spread at short range. The man behind it does not have to be a good shot. This is the weapon over which the Home Office would most like to improve control.

The officials may be inspired further by the news from the Midland Bank in Newington Green, North London, yesterday. Three men turned up in masks and lifted £1,500. They were carrying shotguns.

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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Industry knows  
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## Law will restrict leaseback deals

By JOHN COYNE

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to introduce new legislation to outlaw certain types of sale and leaseback operations in the property world which create artificial tax losses and deductions, or postpone tax liabilities artificially.

The move follows Austin Reed's successful appeal against the Inland Revenue's decision that rentals paid on its leaseback arrangements were, in effect, capital repayments, and therefore not allowable in full as a business expense. It could have cost Austin Reed £300,000 had it lost its case.

It is the tax avoidance involving the use of premiums for very long leases payable by relatively small yearly instalments and a final large instalment at or near the end of the lease that worries the Inland Revenue. They claim that loss of tax from such deferred premium arrangements is very substantial.

The device is complex and may involve several intermediaries but the Treasury gives this simplified example of how it may be worked at present:

Company A grants a 250-year lease to company B at a premium of, say, £1 million. Normally this would be liable to gains tax if handed over in a straightforward manner. However, the premium could be made payable by instalments of £100 for each of the first 25 years and a final instalment of £750,100 in the 250th year; interest is payable on the outstanding instalment. Under the lease (or a related agreement) company B can assign its liability to pay the instalments and interest. This it does by paying a sum equal to the full premium to C, an associate or subsidiary of A.

The full amount of the original premium is thus available for use by company A, but it is claimed that under capital gains tax rules for payment by instalments (which charge consideration payable by instalment proportionately as the instalments come in) the firm is entitled to defer payment of virtually the whole of the capital gains tax liability for 250 years.

The Inland Revenue also says that there is evidence that those concerned are turning long leases of this kind into short leases for tax purposes by incorporating break clauses exercisable early in the lease—but in a form which protects any sub-leases made before it is exercised. It is clear, says the revenue minister, that this provision is incorporated in order to create artificial tax losses and deductions.

So the Chancellor is giving notice that he intends to introduce retrospective legislation in the next Finance Bill to make the position watertight. The legislation will apply to transactions entered into from today and will apply to land or other assets in the disposal of which these artificial devices are employed.

As regard such transactions already entered into either yesterday or earlier the legislation will not apply to amounts payable yesterday or earlier.

## New director for Burton

The Burton Group announces a board appointment which could have an important influence on its future. Mr. G. F. B. Grant, the new director, is chairman of the Association of Investment Trust Companies, a vice chairman of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and director of a number of other companies.

Mr. L. O. Rice, joint chairman and chief executive of Burton said yesterday that Mr. Grant's ability to see the group from the viewpoint of a major investor.

## Dollar weaker after parity rumours but pound is mixed

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The dollar weakened sharply against most European currencies yesterday and there were reports of substantial hedge selling in some European countries. In London trading was again quiet. The pound, in the middle again, rose against the dollar but weakened against many other currencies, a precise reversal of Monday's pattern.

In Paris, the exchange rate gap between the official and floating financial market widened to some 2 per cent, indicating that leakages are being effectively limited. There was still no market in the Japanese yen, amid continuing conflicting reports from Tokyo.

The selling was initially set off by a Reuters report from Washington claiming to list the IMF's recommendations for parity changes. These averaged 12 per cent up against the dollar—more than had been expected and more than the 10 per cent which the US is said to regard as acceptable. The pound and French franc would go up by 7 per cent, the German mark by 12.14 per cent (from the official May parity of 3.66) and the yen by 15 per cent.

In spite of denials from the IMF that these figures were official recommendations, from Bonn that they were accurate, and from everyone that any such moves were likely to be made, markets responded. However, the depreciation of the dollar—about 0.7 per cent against the D-mark, for example—was moderate. Dealers said that the closing of speculative

## 'Yen's parity not a matter for US alone'

Acting Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura yesterday ruled out the possibility of Japan negotiating revaluation of the yen with the United States bilaterally, when he held a news conference in Tokyo after a cabinet meeting.

He said that the issue of a possible yen parity change should be solved in multinational talks since it is not a bilateral problem between Japan and the United States. He admitted that he considers it difficult for Japan to maintain

the present parity in view of the current international monetary situation, and added that his view is shared by other Cabinet ministers. This is a significant softening of the rigid official position in Tokyo.

Mr. Kimura said the Government reaffirmed that it will rush an eight-point economic programme laid down earlier this year to improve the current domestic economic situation and at that time, fend off foreign pressures for an upward revaluation of the yen.

## The pound

	Closing	Market	Closing
New York	2.41-2.41 1/2	2.41-2.41 1/2	2.41-2.41 1/2
London	2.41-2.41 1/2	2.41-2.41 1/2	2.41-2.41 1/2
Frankfurt	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Paris	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Brussels	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Amsterdam	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Stockholm	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Copenhagen	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Helsinki	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Oslo	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Warsaw	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Bombay	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Calcutta	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Rangoon	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Singapore	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Manila	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Batavia	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Sourabaya	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Yokohama	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Kobe	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Osaka	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2
Tokyo	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2	12.40-12.40 1/2

## CITY COMMENT

CARRINGTON VIYELLA

### Slim look in good gear

LAST MONTH, Lord Kearton of Courtauld's suggested that all upward trend in textiles was in sight: Mr. Jan Lewandowski of Carrington Viyella now confirms it. The group has had a good first half and, according to Mr. Lewandowski, present indications suggest that the level of trade during the rest of the year will show a reasonable increase.

Given the hapless position of many of its components when the group was formed, Carrington Viyella would expect to show a greater improvement than some established companies. A fair amount of fat has already been shed, and there are still some good prospects for rationalisation in the pipeline.

Although the yarn texturing interests which are to go to ICI were exceptionally high profit earners in the past the company will benefit to the tune of 40 millions from the sale, and Carrington Viyella certainly more fortunate than other firms which will have to stay in the

texturing business in the face of stiff competition from ICI and possibly other fibre producers.

But the market is probably right in taking a cautious view of the shares until there is a firm indication of performance of the new company. The high gearing could bring a rapid change in the situation and at least one firm of stockbrokers has set its sights on full-time profits of £2.1 million, compared with the half-time figure of £2.4 million. Certainly ICI, which has to bring its holding down from 64 per cent to 35 per cent, will be keeping its fingers crossed.

FNFC

### The £5-million paper chase

FANCY TODAY'S sophisticated speculators falling for that old paper-chase shell situation in First National Finance Corporation's new interest in investment trust through its 46 per cent holding in Direct Spanish Telegraph.

Here we have Direct Spanish, a £700,000 concern (whose net assets Myers and Co. estimates at 85p a share, but whose market price speculators here forced up to 183p) bidding for Scottish International Trust whose portfolio tops £4.77 million.

Terms are one Direct Spanish worth you'll remember 183p, or 155p cash for every S.I.T. ordinary, which compares with S.I.T.'s net asset, again on Myers's estimates, of 165p.

Of course it's a nice deal for Direct Spanish, in that it will increase its net assets backing on a per share basis but it still seems that the share price has run well ahead of events. At the end of the day we will be left with a new company capitalised in the stock market at £8.8 million (on the basis of an all-paper bid) but with indicated assets of only £5.47 million.

Well, shell situations are all very nice, but a premium of £1.33 million is a hefty one to pay for Mr. Pat Matthews's as yet untested expertise in fund management. Indeed with even the well-established investment trusts standing well below asset values, and the industry average at an 18 per cent discount, the premium being demanded can be reckoned at £2.1 mil-

lions, not that we would dream of ever valuing any of FNFC's interest on industry averages.

But Mr. David Taggart, aged 20, who is to manage the funds under the watchful eye of Mr. Matthews, is a brilliant evidence that he can justify such premiums. His public experience so far is in managing FNFC's Growth Units, which have just about matched the market average.

RENTOKIL

### Profit begins at home

THE "SATISFACTORY increase" Rentokil Group promised with the annual report turns out to be an impressive 40.3 per cent at the halfway stage, with pre-tax profits for the six months to end-June up from £1.07 million to more than £1.5 million.

And while the group had been looking for overseas interests to provide a growing proportion of the group earnings, it is in fact the UK side which has been the pacemaker, if only by a short head. A £1.09 million contribution (up 40.5 per cent) compares with foreign profits of £416,000 (up 39.6 per cent).

The strong advance at home comes, of course, in the wake of the easier mortgage position which has been increasing the number of houses changing hands. It is usually at this stage that Rentokil is called in for it is generally only when the surveyor is called in by the purchaser or building society that the trouble is spotted.

It certainly brings new magic to the group's home performance. The growth trend over the past three half-yearly periods now reads 16 per cent, 22 per cent and 40.5 per cent. The overseas operations, on the other hand, show a directly opposite trend with comparable growth rates of 38, 43 and 40 per cent. However in absolute terms the overseas profits are still pushing nicely ahead, and fulfilling the task of broadening the group's profit base. With perhaps a quarter of the group's turnover also coming from pest control and hygiene, which is mostly repeatable contract work, the group almost deserves its historic 35 earnings multiple with the shares at their peak of 128p.

Taking earnings for the latest

## Market pushed to 19-month high

SHARE PRICES were rising strongly in both London and New York yesterday. In London the Financial Times Ordinary Index closed at 417.8, a rise of 5.7 points, and its highest point for 19 months. More significantly the FT Actuaries All-Share Index which is widely accepted as a more reliable guide to share prices in the London stock market, was rising at all-time high levels.

The London market opened firmly and the overnight rise of 11 points to 892.38 in the Wall Street Index encouraged investors. The rise in prices was exaggerated by the shortage of stock on jobbers' books however.

In some quarters the stock shortage was attributed to the reluctance of jobbers to take a view on the likely trend in share prices. In the sphere of uncertainty which has prevailed for so long, at one point the FT Ordinary Index touched 418.2, but towards the close prices tended to "bell over".

Gills could manage only scattered gains of about 1/2 after initial firmness in the wake of lower US Treasury bill rates. Nevertheless, the government broker was able to raise his prices for both the long and short "tap" stocks, by 1/2 and 1/16 respectively. Japanese bonds staged a modest rally.

Motor shares pushed forward following further reports that car sales were already responding to the Chancellor's recent tax cuts. In aircraft, Hawkers climbed 5p to 223p on the Chinese Trident order. Breweries attracted a keen demand. Watney, 127p, and its associate IDV at 72p, up 5p and 2p respectively, led the Great Metropolitan announcement that they held a near 49 per cent stake in Trumans. Grand Met, "B" eased 2p to 180p, but Trumans—dealt in on a cash basis only—added 1p at 460p.

## Wall Street tops 900

Wall Street posted another substantial advance yesterday, with blue chips and transportation leading the advances. The Dow Jones Industrial Index went over the 900 level, closing 11.78 points higher at 904.14.

## Accountants act on profit disclosure

By STEWART FLEMING

Companies will find it very difficult indeed to bury fluctuations in profitability in the small print reserved for notes to annual accounts if the latest Exposure Draft (ED5) from the Institute of Chartered Accountants is accepted as an accounting standard.

Exposure Draft Five of the institute's accounting standards steering committee deals with extraordinary items and prior year adjustments. The declared objective of the institute's examination of accounting standards is narrow: the areas of difference in accounting practice.

As far as ED5 is concerned, however, it is clear that the institute is anxious not only to ensure that a firm's profit and loss account gives a comprehensive and standardised picture of the year's trading but also to eliminate a significant area of "reserve accounting".

The key to the latest Exposure Draft, which, although in theory a discussion paper is likely to run into objections of principle, is that both extraordinary items and exceptional items will have to be listed in the profit and loss account when the proposed accounting standard becomes effective. The institute anticipates that the standard will apply to financial statements beginning on or after January 1, 1972.

At present firms are able "artificially" to boost (or if they prefer reduce) their apparent profitability by charging a wide variety of so-called extraordinary and exceptional items to reserves rather than to profits. Expenditure on, say, "rationalisation and reorganisation" or closing a plant may be eliminated from the profit and loss account and hidden away in the notes to the accounts. Not only does this mean that the profit and loss accounts of firms are not comparable but it is often an arduous task to arrive at what might be accepted as a "realistic" profits picture.

The proposed standard defines an extraordinary item as "a material item which derives from events or transactions outside the ordinary activities of the business". The draft remarks that what is extraordinary for one firm may not be for another. But it gives such examples of extraordinary items as the sale or closure of a

## GM holders stay at home

Not enough Grand Metropolitan Hotels shareholders turned up yesterday for an extraordinary meeting to increase the share capital in support of the board's bid for Truman Hambury Buxton.

Without the requisite quorum, the extraordinary meeting had to be adjourned until September 6. Mr. Maxwell Joseph last night brushed aside the setback as "a technicality" and said he was confident of shareholders' support at the reconvened meeting. Any two members will constitute a quorum at a second meeting, it seems, and Mr. Joseph claims there have been enough shareholders' protests voiced against his plans to acquire Truman following one of the City's biggest auctions.

For a company which Grand Met originally valued at £250 million—and it previously had a record of never having raised a bid once made—nearly 250 millions is now being offered.

Not that Grand Met is assured of victory, for it is still in the market, with Grand Met coming out on top. Grand Met associates picked up another 48,000 Truman shares yesterday, while Watney associates could buy only 41,000. Now Grand Met is claiming acceptances from 481 per cent of the capital, while Watney can muster something more than 46 per cent.

That leaves a shade more than 5 per cent uncommitted and it looks increasingly like a stalemate, for it is a very rare event when 100 per cent of shareholders respond to takeover documents.

Forgetfulness and apathy, plus the odd untraceable shareholder who has changed address or is temporarily abroad, means that even uncontested bids rarely end up with more than 90-95 per cent acceptance.

That is why the Companies Act allows for compulsory acquisition of any outstanding minorities once a bidder has gained more than 90 per cent of its quarry's equity.

Watney and Grand Met may yet have to compromise. Certainly few tears are going to be shed in the City over any impasse that may result between the two opposing sides. Most institutions sold out through the market and took their cash, and some are even beginning to moralise about the £16 million that Truman shareholders would have been deprived of had Grand Met's original offer not been contested.

## Carrington Viyella

LIMITED

### INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors of Carrington Viyella Limited announce the following unaudited trading results of the Group for the six months to 30th June, 1971:

	£'000s
Sales to external customers	77,465
Trading profit—before depreciation	6,647
Depreciation	(2,316)
Trading Profit—after depreciation	4,331
Investment Income	43
Interest payable	(1,337)
Profit before taxation	2,437
Taxation	(541)
Profit after taxation	1,496
Interest of minority shareholders	(4)
Cost of preference dividend (gross)	(341)
Net profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,151
Approximate cost of interim ordinary dividend (gross)	700

Notes:  
1. In view of the differing accounting periods of the Company and Viyella International Limited prior to the merger in October, 1970, comparative figures are not given.

Class of Share	Date Declared	Rate of Dividend	Cost £'000	Paid or Payable
10%	1st March 1971	3%	168	31st March 1971
7 1/2%	1st March 1971	3 1/2%	173	31st March 1971
6 1/2%	28th July 1971	5 1/2%	175	30th Sept. 1971
4%	28th July 1971	3 1/2%	178	30th Sept. 1971

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2% less tax, on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.

Trading conditions for the first six months of the year showed a steady recovery from the difficult conditions during the first half of 1970. The competitive state of the industry will probably play a greater part in maintaining a reasonable degree of price stability than voluntary price restraint. This situation could result in pressure on profits, margins unless there is an adequate expansion of sales and production.

The present indications are that the level of trade in the second half of the year is likely to show a reasonable increase. Further progress in rationalisation following the merger should have continuing beneficial effects on productivity and trading results. Provided there are no adverse factors beyond the control of the Company, the Directors are hopeful that the trading results in the second half of the year will continue to show an improving trend.

## AARONSON BROS. LIMITED

(Veneers, Boards and Decorative Laminates)

AARONSON BROS. LIMITED announce the declaration of an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Share Capital on account of the year ending 30th September, 1971, of 2 per cent (1970 equivalent was 5.6%), less income tax Dividend Warrants payable on the 11th October, 1971, will be posted on Friday, the 8th October, 1971, to all share holders registered at the close of business on the 10th September, 1971.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Unaudited for six months to 31.3.71	Published Accounts Year to 30.9.70	Published Accounts Year to 30.9.70
	(6 months)	(6 months)	(12 months)
	£	£	£
Group Trading Profit before Taxation	467,000	339,000	778,000
Provision for Taxation	188,000	152,000	315,000
Group Trading Profit after Taxation	£279,000	£187,000	£463,000
Amount attributable to members of Aaronson Bros. Ltd.	£265,000	£173,000	£437,000

The Board are happy to report a continued improvement in the Group's profitability. Currently, turnover is at record levels and the Board are confident that the results for the full year will once again show a very encouraging increase on the previous year.

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West Indies and England beaten on home soil

# India make Test history

By JOHN ARLOTT

From the Indian cricket history was written yesterday. India beat England by 10 wickets to win a Test match on home soil for the first time. The victory was achieved by a team of players who had never before played Test cricket on home soil. The team was led by the captain, Sunil Gavaskar, who scored 101 runs. The team also included the batsman, Vengal Rao, who scored 101 runs. The team also included the batsman, Vengal Rao, who scored 101 runs. The team also included the batsman, Vengal Rao, who scored 101 runs.

England had not been beaten since the first Australian Test of 1948. It was also the first time they had lost under Illingworth's captaincy. There was a splendid attendance of 10,000 at the match. The match was played at the Lord's Cricket Ground in London. The match was played at the Lord's Cricket Ground in London. The match was played at the Lord's Cricket Ground in London.

## Last-Test details

ENGLAND—First innings	ENGLAND—Second innings
1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101
2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101
3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101
4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101
5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101
6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101
7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101
8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101
9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101
10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101

For half an hour after that set-back Sardesai and Vishwanath batted for existence. For Vishwanath, Illingworth posted four fieldsmen within a half-reach on the off side and a short leg when Underwood bowled; for Sardesai, only one man loomed. Vishwanath edged nervously through the slips at catchable height but not to stand. In the first half-hour Underwood, Illingworth and D'Oliveira bowled 10 overs for nine runs, four of them byes.



Vishwanath's patience at last snaps and he is caught at the wicket of Luckhurst.

## Sobers denies Warwick

Warwickshire introduced their young spinner, Tidy, into the attack. At first, generous respect was shown to a bowler who was a new arrival. Sobers began his illustrious career. Then experience coupled with patience indicated the right batsman to take. With Sobers and Hassam adding 57 for the fifth wicket, Nottinghamshire came to the final 20 overs needing 58 to win.

## Lancashire show one-day form

By BRIAN CHAPMAN  
In a thrilling finish Lancashire beat Hampshire by 14 runs at Bournemouth yesterday. The match was a one-day international. Lancashire's batsmen showed great form, with several players scoring high runs. The match was a closely contested affair, with both teams showing their best cricket.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

## Arsenal go down after 19 months

By DAVID LACEY

Arsenal 0, Sheffield United 1  
Sheffield United took their revenge and ingenuity to London last night and departed triumphant, the scalp of Arsenal having been added to those of Southampton, Leeds United and Everton. Sheffield are back at the top of the embryonic First Division table, having ended Arsenal's unbeaten home League run which extended back to January last year.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

## Shaky start but Wolves still win

By PAUL WILCOX: Wolverhampton 2, Man. City 1

Injuries to the captain, O'Grady, and to Dougan did not inhibit Wolverhampton Wanderers as Molinex last night. After a shaky start they earned their first victory of the season, gradually assuming command and emerging as convincing winners over Manchester City by 2-1. City's goal was scored by Lee, his third penalty in as many games, three minutes from time after Shaw had curiously pulled back Mellor by the shirt.

## First class cricket scoreboard

Yorkshire v. Leicester	Notts v. Warwick	County Championship	Essex v. Kent
1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101
2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101
3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101
4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101
5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101
6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101
7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101
8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101
9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101
10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101

## Association

Association	Football	Association	Football
1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101	1. A. Jones 101
2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101	2. B. Smith 101
3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101	3. C. Brown 101
4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101	4. D. White 101
5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101	5. E. Black 101
6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101	6. F. Green 101
7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101	7. G. Taylor 101
8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101	8. H. Evans 101
9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101	9. I. Roberts 101
10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101	10. J. Williams 101

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,021

Across

1. Wild old player (7).

2. Unhappy state having side effect on rough sea (7).

3. The shout "Last out" is very clear (7).

4. A girl provides (5).

5. Yields when about to expire on the slopes (9).

6. So fine eats into area of waning power (4, 2, 4).

7. Move it back in old railway vehicle (4).

8. An affair for perverted pride (5).

9. Satisfaction from what's in the race at the end (11).

10. A lot of men to crack one nut (4).

11. Lady with fish, perhaps, in early kindergarten (4, 6).

12. To set in it may have benefit to a singer (4, 5).

Down

1. Bad design almost caused a fire here (6).

2. The others make objections about one second (8).

3. A girl on the river sheds tears and vanishes (10).

4. A power with object to find a label (4).

5. An actor on the level does a lot for city squares (5, 4).

6. Biting article about the same (4).

7. Harried note about poor chap in empty tomb (8).

8. Abandoned very French rising indeed (3).

9. One who judges a friend severely (10).

10. Is a cert so leave alone, perhaps (9).

11. Non-combatant driven to be punished (8).

12. Kind of figure that stives father a bit (6).

13. Stout reception for heartless boy from one-time friend (3, 3).

14. And this in ancient Rome was guide to conduct? (3).

15. Builder of footballers (4).

Solution tomorrow



